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Wilmington Journal.

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june 19 19—w1t

S. VanAMRINGE, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July next, I will offer for sale by public auction, at the Court House in the City of Wilmington, that valuable PLANTATION in the county of New Hanover, lying on the South side of the North Eastern branch of the Cape Fear river, containing about 850 ACRES, part of the Rocky Point lands, well known as the VATTS' or FERRY PLANTATION, and now occupied by Mr. E. H. McQuigg. And at the same time and place about 175 ACRES of land on the other side of said river, and nearly opposite said VATTS PLANTATION. The terms of sale will be as follows, viz: $2,512 will be payable in cash on the day of sale; about $6,800 on the 16th day of January, 1869, $5,050 on the 16th day of January, 1870, and the balance of purchase money ten days after day of sale. The purchaser will be required to give satisfactory bonds for the deferred payments, secured by a mortgage on the premises, containing a power to sell if default is made on any payments for sixty days after it may be due; and also to pay for drafting necessary conveyances.

The purchaser will be entitled to immediate possession of all that portion of the lands not under cultivation, and of the balance so soon as present growing crop is harvested.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of off-spring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents—Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

july 3 21-1y

From the Macon Telegraph.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

BY OSSIAN D. GORMAN.

Hark! what loud thunders wake the air,
And what quick rattle thrills around,
O'er field and wood, and rising hill,
A rapid, fierce, contend ng sound!
Fair Gettysburg the scene displays,
Of cannoned trench and bristling walls;
When loud, rude battle's sounding trump,
To death and carnage fiercely calls.

See, yon dark line in stately tramp,
Survey the fatal hills before;
Mark yon sharp line of bayonets gleam,
And list the cannon's deafening roar.
Now soon the conflict grows space—
"Charge, charge!" re-echoes to the sound;
Right onward rush the vet'ran hosts,
And on the ramparts soon are found.

Loud thunders now the battle's din,
And trembling peals the cannon's wrath;
Now hand to hand the legions join,
And death shrieks wildly o'er their path.
"Back, back, ye dastard, hireling band!"
Rings out amid the cannon peals;
When on they surge the Southern lines,
'Midst flame, to where the column reels.

They fly fast o'er the smoking plains,
Before the Southron's march of death,
Like Summer in the Libyan wilds,
Before the Kamsin's parching breath.
To right and left on either flank,
Longstreet and Hill extend the scene,
While Lee and Ewell drive the front,
Where late the stubborn hosts had been.

Now far and wheat-crowned stretch the hill;
Anew blaze forth the fiery plains;
Now quick they rally for the charge—
Hist, how the fierce death shower rains!
A thousand banners flaunt the breeze,
The "stars and bars" are waving there,
Amid the countless bayonet gleams,
That pierce the smoke of that death air.

See how the dark gray lines are crowned
With hallos from the battle clouds!
See, how cannon'd hills are wrapt
With their death omen'd fiery shrouds!
And mark how fierce the conflict grows,
How grapple legions in their ire,
While carnage, with her bloody slain,
Is building battle's funeral pyre.

Now, night, with her pale virgin-moon,
Shone on a thousand soldier graves,
While many a corpse lay ghastly still,
Drowned in her fiery battle waves.
Dim was the light on their new mounds,
Nor heard they then the armies tramp,
Nor saw they those star-banners flaunt
Their farewell o'er the lone death camp.

FORT DELAWARE, July 9, 1863.

Forney sneers at Gen. Hancock as "a military subordinate." Well, Gen. Grant is a military subordinate. To be sure he has proved himself a very insubordinate subordinate, but that's all the worse for him and his friends.—[Prentice.]

"Humpty Dumpty" made the most money, $31,000, in New York during the month of May. The "White Fawn" comes next, with $27,000, and Wallack's follows with $21,000.

During the past three years, two citizens of New York, Chauncey and Henry Rose, have quietly distributed sums which amount to $1000 a day among charitable institutions.

STATE NEWS.

A PATENT PLOW.—Gabriel Utley, of Chapel Hill, N. C., has applied for a patent for a plow by him invented. This invention has for its object to furnish an improved plow so constructed and arranged that the mouldboard and point may both be detached from the plow when desired, and so that the said parts may not be weakened by having bolt holes formed in them.

A MYSTERIOUS APPEARANCE.—A rather mysterious affair has been exciting the minds of this community for some days past, the appearance of an individual in our midst claiming that he left here twenty years ago, and that he had relations here. Although many corroborating statements made such a thing plausible, yet the actions of the stranger, and the difference in his appearance and size being too marked, his relations as claimed could not reconcile the one with the other, though such an individual did leave here at the time specified. The question still remains unsettled, although the parties claimed as relations would be more than willing to acknowledge such relationship could the conflicting circumstances be cleared up. The individual in question has gone down upon the Wilmington road, and has, we learn, been claiming relationship elsewhere.

Weldon *News*.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—There was a meeting here yesterday on the part of the landholders on the line of the canal terminating at this place, for the purpose of deciding the question as to who are the real owners of the canal at present. It appears that the stock company has forfeited its charter, rendering the probable reversion of the property to the owners of the land through which the canal passes. The question will involve a suit.—Weldon *News*.

THE FRUIT CROP.—We are sorry to learn that the prospect for a fruit crop through this section is not not of a promising nature, the greater part, and especially the peach crop, having been severely damaged by the unfavorable weather of the Spring. Much of the fruit that remained on the trees is now falling off. A large fruit-grower near here anticipates the loss of almost his entire crop.—Weldon *News*.

RELEASED.—We mentioned some two weeks since the arrest by military of Mr. W. R. Pepper, of Northampton, for whipping a negro woman and her son. We heard nothing more of it at the time, but we now learn from Mr. Pepper that he was retained at Goldsboro' some four days awaiting an examination by a Military Court, when he was released upon a bond to answer any demands of the Court hereafter. He says he was treated with uniform kindness by the authorities.

Weldon *News*.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.—Judging from what is visible on the streets, the Radicals elect to the Legislature have made considerable progress in "social equality," with their colored allies, since the "Konvenshun" adjourned. "No discrimination on account of color" is perceptible, where the crowds most do congregate. This is consistent, "loil"—and Radical. We have nothing to say against it.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

CREDIT.—On yesterday evening, while the funeral procession of Mr. Frank Dobson's infant were proceeding to the cemetery, they were met by a squad of colored soldiers mounted on horses, galloping at full speed and raising considerable dust and noise. Approaching the procession, the colored Sergeant in command of the squad, who no doubt possessed some politeness and manners, brought his horses to a halt, and facing the procession, allowed them to pass.

We have heretofore pointed out all wrongs and injuries done by the troops composing this garrison, and therefore think it our duty in justice to such soldiers, as possess manners and self-respect, to relate this occurrence.

Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.

BAPTISTS.—The Biblical Recorder says there are twenty-five thousand regular Baptists in North Carolina.

CROPS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—We had a conversation with a gentleman on yesterday, just returned after a tour through some of the Eastern counties of North Carolina, as high up as Granville. He reports that the wheat crop has turned out finely—the yield large, and the quality good. But owing to the short supply of corn, they will have but little of their wheat to sell.

Cotton and corn look remarkably well, and promise a good yield. The grass grows very fast, owing to the continuous rains; but as the negroes work much better this year than last, the planters are able to keep it down.

The extreme Eastern counties have suffered heavily during the past week, by a tremendous fall of rain. It almost amounted to a deluge, and has done much damage on the low grounds.

Norfolk *Journal*.

SUPREME COURT.—The following are the closing opinions:

BY PEARSON, C. J.—In State vs. Wallace, from Mecklenburg, no error. In Gully vs. Halloway *et al.* from Wake, decree declaring rights, &c.

BY BATTLE, J.—In Rogers vs. Hinton, from Wake, no error. Petition dismissed. In State vs. McCurry, from Cleaveland, no error. In State vs. Willis, from Wake, no error.

BY READE, J.—In Bynum vs. Daniel, from Wilson, no error. In Vaughn vs. Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, error, *venire de novo*.

DESTRUCTION OF CROPS IN THE EAST.—We regret to learn that the violent rains in several of the Eastern and North Eastern counties have destroyed the growing crops entirely. The country is said to be flooded. The rains are regarded as the most violent which have occurred in the last fifty years. We have heard from Hyde, Tyrrell and Currituck counties, and the destruction in those counties is represented as being almost complete. If the water, however, subsided in a few days, the rich lands of that section would now produce a crop of corn, if planted at once.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

WHEAT CROP.—The general impression has been produced that the wheat crop of the State is a very full one, and that the quality of the wheat is very good. We regret that our latest information does not warrant this conclusion. We understand that in many sections, while the straw was good, the grain is dwarfed, and that the actual yield of the wheat crop is not more than half as good as was expected. The cold season and heavy rains destroyed the bloom before the grain had been sufficiently formed. The oat crop is generally good, and corn and cotton are looking well.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

MORE SOLDIERS.—We learn that three more companies of colored troops will arrive here in a few days. When here the garrison will be composed of eight companies (the whole 40th regiment.) General Grant had also better come and make Goldsboro' his Headquarters (?) Goldsboro' must be a hard place.

Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—The room of Mayor Jas. H. Place, at Grisworld Hotel, was entered by some sneak thief last night, who effected his entrance through the window, and whose purpose (no doubt) was to plunder the room. It seems, however, that in this the scoundrel was disappointed, for hearing some one approach the room, the rogue took to his heels and made his escape.—Golds. *Rough Notes*.

REMOVED.—We learn that C. L. Estes, who has been Internal Revenue Collector for this District for some time past, has been relieved, and ordered to Weldon, and that Mr. P. Merwin takes his place here.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

CROPS IN MARTIN.—A trip last week through the upper portion of this county disclosed the gratifying fact that the crops of every description were in a most flourishing condition, and unless some unforeseen calamity befalls, will be more than usually productive.

The Cotton was looking more thriving and in better condition than we ever knew it at this season. While the grain crops were in equally as good order. We regretted to learn, however, that in the lower part of Martin, Washington and Tyrrell, the entire crops had been completely flooded, and that in many places to such a degree the farmers had abandoned all further operations for the year. The reports from those sections were distressing in the extreme and from the present prospects threaten a unviersal famine.

Tarboro' *Southerner*.

The Democratic National Convention.

The delegates to the Fourth of July Democratic Convention are now arriving in New York in considerable numbers. The New York papers, as usual when an exciting event is about to take place, indulge in all sorts of speculations. The Express says:

The spacious and beautiful building of the Tammany Society, where the convention will be held, is now being rapidly decorated for the occasion. In the street, opposite the structure, is a great triumphal arch of evergreen, which is to be ornamented with the national colors. A number of workmen are at present engaged in beautifying this structure, which extends nearly the full length of the Tammany building in the street.

The main hall, where the convention will decide on a candidate for the Presidency, will present a magnificent appearance when the decorations are completed. Over the platform there is a splendid canopy of blue and gold, in which a statue of Washington is to be deposited on a broad pedestal.—Over and on either side of the rostrum are representations, in oil colors, of the arms of every State in the Union—each being gracefully surmounted with the stars and stripes. The arms of New York, Illinois and Missouri are over the platform—to the right of which are the arms of Kentucky, Louisiana, Oregon, Kansas, Alabama, Ohio, Nevada, Wisconsin, and that on the left are those of Mississippi, Minnesota, Vermont, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, Florida, Arkansas and Nebaska. Running parallel with the ceiling on a line with the rostrum are the arms of the other States. The galleries and every portion of the hall are decorated profusely with bunting at a cost of over $5,000. The main chandelier has 320 brilliant jets. It is 24 feet high and 18 feet in circumference.

The New York Sun of yesterday says:

The up-town hotels presented a very animated appearance until a late hour last night, and rumor and speculatian ran riot.

At the fifth Avenue the Pendleton element held undisputed sway. But a most singular circumstance was the readiness of this preponderant element to talk of a second choice. This choice last evening, particularly among the better informed, seemed to centre on Reverdy Johnson; and judging from the outcroppings of this advance guard of the great Pendleton escort, should it ulimately appear impossible to nominate Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Johnson will receive his strength. The entire Pacific coast delegation, contrary to general expectation, wheels into the Pendleton line, though California and Nevada are anxious to compliment both Judge Field and Governor Haight, the delegates being about equally divided in their preferences between these two.

The Manhattan Club House was pretty largely thronged throughout the evening with the more representative men of the democracy, conspicuous among whom were Senator Doolittle, whose headquarters are at the Hoffman House, and Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, who is stopping at the New York Hotel. Vallandigham avows that his determination is for peace, but he is bound not to be counted out of the councils of the party.

A dispatch from New York says:

It is reported, on the authority of an ex-member of Congress from Ohio, that Hendricks has written a letter declining to run for the Presidency. The Pendleton men accept this as indicative of the nomination of the latter.

Chase and Hancock have many friends. The former is backed by the New Yorkers, who will go for Seymour on the first ballot.

It is said Chase has written a letter expressing a determination to support the nominee of the convention, and this report gives much satisfaction.

An ex-city official in Troy corrected his wife with an axe-handle for a breach of etiquette in helping herself to butter at the tea table with her own knife.

A talking machine is exhibited at Pesth, Hungary. Grant's friends should send for one.

The Japs, performing in London, have produced the first baby of that nationality born out of Japan.

The cotton worm that has appeared in Texas is said to be a small feeder and not at all formidable.

A white morocco alms-pouch, with aluminium initials and crest, is a Paris toilet novelty.

McCoole expresses himself as finding whiskey selling more profitable than head punching.

"Won by the priest's horse ridden by the sacristan," is the record of a local Russian race.

Thirty car loads of live stock come eastward over the Kansas Pacific Railroad daily.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

To the Farmers and Planters of Mecklenburg—Immigration, &c.

At a meeting of Farmers and Planters of the Hopewell District of this county, held in their neighborhood week before last, a committee was appointed to request your earnest co-operation in a movement which has for its object the speedy and thorough development of the great agricultural resources of this section of our State. As will be seen by reference to the published proceedings of their meeting they propose to organize a society for the promotion of immigration, both foreign and domestic, to this county, and ultimately, if successful, to the State generally.

The vital necessity of the movement is too apparent to require extended consideration at our hands. It is a painful and notorious fact that the negro, from a variety of causes, has fallen far short of the expectation of his friends here and elsewhere as a laborer, and has demonstrated to us that for the present, at least, he cannot be relied upon to meet the demands for labor here. We cannot afford to wait until our fields, wasted with the ceaseless and improvident exactions of past years, can be restored to fertility by a reorganized system of colored labor. Indeed, the improvement and future capacity of the negro is a problem so uncertain that it would be hazardous in the extreme to permit the agricultural future of the country to depend upon his efforts. We must have the patient, hopeful, intelligent white man here whose life has been passed in a school where necessity has disciplined and experience has instructed him; we must have such labor or our progress, if progress we make, must be slow, unsteady and uncertain. It is an admitted fact that even in those palmy days before the war, our farming was not a remunerative employment of capital, and hence we saw many sagacious men converting their land and slaves into money, and investing it more profitably elsewhere, while those who retained this species relied for their profits upon the increase in value of their slaves and not upon the products of the soil. We had and have a soil of great natural fertility and susceptible, in a high degree of improvement. We had a climate adapted to a very large variety of agricultural products, and we had, too, a cheap system of labor. Yet with all these advantages we did not grow rapidly rich; indeed, beyond the increase of slaves, we can hardly be said to have prospered at all, and even this profit from slaves may be fairly offset by the continued diminution in the value and productiveness of much of our best land. So, in sober truth, we were not at the commencement of the war a great deal richer than we were fifty years ago.—Why was this? Why was it that while less favored sections made such giant strides, and gave to an astonished world those almost fabulous instances of progress, that we were almost stagnant?

Our enemies imputed it to what they called the demoralizing influences of slavery. Such was not the fact in the sense in which they used the term "demoralization," but in another sense it was true.—Those who had land and slaves here found it so easy to realize a handsome support, and to procure all the appliances of luxury without personal effort, that they became improvident and thriftless, and if they ever noticed the constant deterioration of their land they consoled themselves with the reflection that other land as good could be procured elsewhere. In fact our farmers were many of them but sojourners here, who made haste to wear out their lands and then to transfer themselves, or at all events their slaves, to the Southwest.—The result was that we had here no such thing as scientific or experimental farming, but followed corn, wheat and cotton in one endless round, with the same crude, primitive and imperfect system of culture from year to year. Intellect, which has pushed this department of human knowledge so far in other countries, was not employed upon it here. We did not attempt to fertilize; we did not study the problem, "the largest yield with the least amount of labor," but our ambition was "the largest number of slaves and the largest number of acres." We did not experiment with vegetable fertilizers; we did not experiment with improved agricultural implements; we did not experiment with many of the products to which our soil and climate are adapted; we ploughed with the old plough in the old way, cultivating corn and cotton blindly, and left nature, unassisted, to supply the drain upon the soil. Such a system has been abundantly disastrous to us in the past; such a system we now propose to abandon.

Necessity is driving our farmers to employ their brains as well as their muscles in the work, and their efforts must, in order to be successful, be seconded by intelligent laborers; by men who will execute thoroughly their allotted work, and who can be relied on to discharge their contracts with unswerving fidelity. Such laborers, it is proposed to introduce, and along with this labor we propose to bring a class of men whose long experience in experimental agriculture will enable them to give us many a valuable lesson of which we now stand in need.

We are aware that many persons regard all efforts in this direction as doomed to failure, and that they point to the ill-success that has attended similar efforts in other portions of the South. But we must remember that most of these schemes have been ill-devised and feebly prosecuted; the Immigration Societies merely contenting themselves with inviting immigrants, and then quietly sitting down to await their coming. In every instance which we have heard of where agents have been sent to Europe to explain the advantages of the South, and to make terms with the immigrant, their efforts have been successful.

It will not do to wait until the immigrants have arrived in this country, because they have in most instances left their homes under engagements with Western agents to take lands on the border. So if we would speedily turn the current in this direction we must enter into active competition with those Western agents in Europe. It is a great mistake to suppose the advantages of a Western location are at this time so vastly superior to those we can offer the emigrant, or more likely to attract him. In order to obtain desirable land at a reasonable rate, he must go far out on the frontier and begin a secluded life of dangers and exposures not at all congenial to the old world, where they enjoyed perfect security and contracted a fondness for social life. They must, too, subdue the forest and build their railroads in order to open up a communication with the markets of the world. Here we have society more to his taste; we have security for life and property; we have, or will have, soon, schools established; we have railroads bringing us in close communication with the best ports of the Atlantic coast; and we have an abundance of land which, with anything like proper culture, would "laugh with a golden harvest." With these advantages, then, there is no conceivable reason why we should not compete successfully for the immigrant if we but exert ourselves properly.

This proximity to the market of the Atlantic coast is alone a great advantage.—The farmer who plants away upon the Missouri, or its tributaries, must carry his produce to Eastern markets over a long line of railroads at ruinous expense, or he must employ the slow but cheaper mode of boating for an immense distance by way of the Gulf of Mexico, while we reach the same point in less than one-tenth of the time, and less than one half the expense.

Under such circumstances it is easy to see that foreign emigrants would be eager enough to take up our surplus lands if they were properly assured before coming here that it would be disposed of to them at low rates and upon reasonable time.

To the owner of land who had disposed of one-fourth or one-half of it to these emigrants, say in alternate sections of fifty acres, the profit would be immense in the increased value of those sections retained.

To devise some general scheme for the furtherance of so desirable an object, the meeting we represent most earnestly recommend to the farmers and planters of the county to hold primary meetings in their districts for the purpose of consulting and appointing delegates to a county meeting to be held in Charlotte on the 3d Saturday of July. The object is certainly one well worthy of your immediate consideration, for it is nothing less than the future prosperity of this country that is at stake; a prosperity already meagre enough and in imminent danger of becoming further checked by the causes already alluded to. Should the colored laborer, contrary to present appearances, prove himself efficient in the future, he will find ample employment in the uncultivated land here, and kind encouragement by you; for there is land enough for his employment when all the emigrants we can reasonably expect for some years are provided for. But as we said before, you cannot afford to stake the prosperity of the country upon his probable improvement, and therefore you must have the white man here either as an owner of the soil or as a tenant or laborer.—They will not come unless you exert yourselves to induce them. A very slight effort may accomplish your purpose, and, at all events, you cannot do better than to make an earnest, determined effort.

The writer has before him a copy of a letter written to a gentleman in Pennsylvania by an experienced farmer, a resident of the most productive section of Illinois, and a man every way competent by reason of intelligence and experience to form an opinion of our soil and climate, and we hope we will be pardoned the digression in giving you the benefit of that opinion, as follows:

"I have visited and observed the quality of the soil in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland east of the Mountains, and think the soil in the South Western part of North Carolina fully equal to that of the section above mentioned. I have observed carefully the Counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba and am fully convinced that with the same care and system in cultivation used in that portion of the old States East of the Mountains, far better results could be obtained. I have noticed, in particular, its adaptation to the raising of clover, and in no part of the world have I seen better clover produced under like cultivation. I am fully convinced that with care in cultivation and proper rotation of crops, and good plowing, the production of wheat and corn could be doubled in quantity per acre; and instead of the scalping process of scratching one half of the surface to the depth of two inches, should good plowing to the depth of six inches be adopted, the yield would be doubled without the aid of artificial fertilizers. The season is about two months longer than in the part of Pennsylvania and Maryland mentioned.—The climate and soil is well adapted to the production of all fruits of this latitude.—The peach, pear and plum can be raised in the greatest perfection, and I see no reason why the vineyards should not be equally productive with those of California.—From the samples of vines and their products I have observed, I believe them fully equal to any part of America."

In the opinion of the writer, we certainly have a soil well worth an effort to reclaim.

H. C. JONES, JR.,
For the Committee.

An Enterprise Worthy of Gen. Lee.

The Trustees of Washington College at their recent meeting passed a resolution constituting Gen. Lee, and Professors Nelson, Allen, McCullough and Campbell, a Board of Survey, charged with the duty of gathering exact information of the geography, mineral resources, industry, and natural history of the South, and particularly of the State of Virginia, and to publish the same for the use and benefit not only of the institution in its instruction, but of the country generally. Accurate topographical maps of the several counties of Virginia will be published, accompanied by such information of their agricultural, mineral, and other wealth as cannot fail to be of great value and interest alike to their institution and to the public generally.

And to this will be added the publication of such information on important regions beyond the limits of the State, and on special subjects of scientific and practical interest to the country, as their means and facilities shall permit.

General Lee is the evident originator of this giant enterprise, and it fitly illustrates his anxious love for his venerable mother-state. His name is a gurantee for the fidelity and success of the scheme. But it will require means to accomplish a labor so extensive. Expenditures for publication and exploration will be great. The Board, therefore, with a modesty peculiar to its chairman, invokes the co-operation of all who feel an interest in such mrtters.

Fights with the Indians—Loss of Life.

San Francisco, June 28.—A Victoria dispatch says: As the sloop A. S. Thornton was on her last trip northward, she was attacked forty miles outside Fort Rupert by three canoes full of Indians. Captain Warren and his crew fired on them with Henry rifles, killing twenty out of twenty-three Indians. The captain says some of his men were severely wounded. The Indians fought obstinately with fire-arms.

Another vessel has been robbed and sunk by Indians near the same spot, and Captain Jack Knight and his partner killed. Captain Stevens, of the Naneno packet, has been robbed of $600.

An indignant father horsewhipped, on Broadway, N. Y., at midday Saturday, a scamp who had retailed scandal about his daughter.

There is to be another attempt to obtain permission to play "Ruy Blas," and Victor Hugo's other pieces in France.

A New Havener was frightened into convulsions the other night by the apparition of a youth who had died of hydrophobia.

"Under the Gaslight" has reached Mormondom. It is localized by putting the name "Deseret" on the locomotive.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ISSUES HIS GENERAL AMNESTY PROCLAMATION—LET THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE READ IT TO-DAY (THE 4th OF JULY) AND REJOICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3—P. M.

SENATE.—A memorial was presented asking an appropriation of $15,000 for deepening the St. John's (Fla.) River.

The tax bill was reported and made the special order for Monday next and until completed.

A resolution to adjourn until after the Fourth was adopted, ten Radicals voting nay.

The remainder of the day was devoted to District of Columbia affairs.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Democratic seats were not occupied to-day.

The House considered appropriations in Committee of the Whole, again rejecting the amendment allowing clerks extra compensation.

A bill was passed furnishing the militia of certain Congressional Districts with two thousand rifles and two batteries of artillery.

The House then adjourned.

THE PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In the month of July, A. D., 1864, in accepting the condition of civil war, which was brought about by insurrection and rebellion in several of the States which constitute the United States, the two Houses of Congress did solomnly declare that the war was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that so soon as these objects should be accomplished, the war on the part of the government should cease; and whereas, the President of the United States has heretofore in the spirit of that declaration and with the view of securing for it complete effect and soforth, has issued several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the aforesaid rebellion, which proclamations however were attended with prudential reservations and exceptions then deemed necessary and proper, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the 8th day of December, 1863; on the 26th day of March, 1864; on the 29th day of May, 1865, and on the 7th day of September, 1867; and whereas, the said lamentable civil war has long since altogether ceased with an acknowledgment by all the States of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and the government thereunder, and there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend a renewal of the said civil war, or any foreign intervention, or any unlawful resistance by any portion of the people of the States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and whereas, it is desirable to reduce the standing army, and bring to a speedy termination military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, abridgement of freedom of speech, and of the press, and suspension of the privilege of *habeas corpus*, and the right of trial by jury, such encroachments upon our free institutions in times of peace being dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our Republican form of government, and exhaustive of the national resources; and whereas, it is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and prevalence of municipal law and order in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and to remove all appearances or presumptions of a retaliatory or vindictive policy on the part of the Government, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisements, and on the contrary, to promote and procure complete fraternal reconcilation among the whole people, with due submission to the Constitution and laws:

Now, therefore be it known, that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the Constitution, and in the name of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person, who directly or indirectly, participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons, as may be under presentment or indictment in any Court of the United States having competent jurisdiction, upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to the enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except, also, as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the Fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

From Raleigh—The Legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 3—P. M.

In the Senate to-day, Judge Osborne, Senator elect from the county of Mecklenburg, presented his credentials, which were referred to the committee of investigation.

The President of the Senate ruled that the General Assembly having adopted the Howard Amendment, it had the force of law in the State, though not yet a part of the Constitution of the United States; hence he will not admit persons banned by it.

Mr. Robbins, Senator from Rowan, offered resolutions in substance that North Carolina declares that the fundamental condition in the Omnibus bill providing for the readmission of the State, &c., shall forever be held without legal force or effect as to the State; and that the declaration is made not to obstruct settlement and Union but to avoid the consequences of silent acquiescence or approval of a doctrine fraught with danger to the rights of all the States and of Constitutional governments

Certificates of several disabled members of the House were referred to the appropriate committee.

Two negro Door-keepers in the House and one in the Senate were elected to-day.

Governor Holden will deliver his inaugural to-morrow.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., July 3—P. M.

In compliance with orders received by telegraph from General Grant, General Meade issues an order appointing Bullock Governor of Georgia, vice General Ruger removed, to take effect to-morrow on the assembling of the Legislature; also William H. Smith Governor of Alabama, vice Patton, removed, and A. J. Applegate Lieutenant Governor, to take effect July twelfth.

The prosecution testimony in the trial of the Columbus prisoners is very strong against the accused.

General Robert Toombs is here organizing the Democratic party.

From the Tarboro' Southerner.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Williamston and Tarborough Railroad Company—Held in Williamston on Friday, 26th June, A. D. 1868.

At an annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company an organization was effected by calling A. H. Coffield, Esq., to the chair, and the appointment of J. Edwin Moore, Esq., as Secretary.

On motion of Gen. W. G. Lewis, the Chairman appointed a committee of three, consisting of Gen. W. G. Lewis, Hon. Asa Biggs and Jos. S. Staton, Esq., to ascertain the amount of stock represented in person and to verify proxies.

This committee, upon investigation, reported that the number of shares represented in person was two hundred and eleven, and by proxy one hundred and twenty-nine, constituting a majority of the stock. The report was concurred in by the stockholders, and the chairman announced a quorum present for the transaction of business.

Hon. J. R. Stubbs, President, submitted his report for the past year, detailing the operations of the Company for the preceding twelve months, which was adopted and ordered to be filed.

A full and minute report of the Engineer's department was then made by Gen'l W. G. Lewis, detailing the different lines surveyed, distances, and estimated cost of each. The report contained many excellent suggestions in regard to the mode, necessity and advantages of the construction of the Road.

This report was likewise adopted and ordered to be filed with the records of the Company.

Elder C. B. Hassell, Treasurer of the Company, submitted his report, showing the amount of receipts and disbursements during the past year. A committee of three consisting of D. W. Bagley, W. H. Carstarper and John R. Lanier, Esqs., was appointed to audit the accounts and report upon the same at the next regular meeting of the stockholders.

Judge Biggs, as chairman of the committee appointed by the Directors at their last meeting to prepare suitable Rules and Regulations for the government of the Company, reported a series of By-laws, which, after some discussion, were adopted and declared to be the laws by which the Company will in future be controlled.

A resolution was adopted accepting the loan granted by the late Convention in behalf of the Road and returning the thanks of the Company to the delegates from this county, and other members of the Convention, by whose efforts the same was effected.

The following resolution, offered by Captain Wm. Biggs, was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That it is the desire of the stockholders of the Company that the location and construction of the Road should be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and the Directors are hereby instructed to use every available means to accomplish this result.

On motion of Edwin J. Moore, Esq., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Directors are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money in behalf of the Company on such terms and conditions as may to them seem best, the amount thus borrowed not to exceed fifty thousand dollars.

The election of seven Directors for the ensuing year was then, on motion, entered upon, under the superintendence of Elder C. B. Hassell and General W. G. Lewis, and the following gentlemen having received a majority of the votes cast, were declared duly elected, viz: Hon. J. R. Stubbs, Hon. Asa Biggs, H. D. Robason, D. W. Bagley, J. Edwin Moore, Jos. S. Staton, Esqs., and Elder C. B. Hassell.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Directors to have the Charter of the Company, By-laws, reports of the different officers, and proceedings of this meeting published in such form as they may deem most suitable.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to furnish a copy of these proceedings to the Tarboro' Southerner for publication, with a request that the State and Norfolk, Va., papers copy the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

A. H. COFFIELD, Chairman.
J. EDWIN MOORE, Secretary.

Meeting of the Directors of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company.

After adjournment of the Stockholders, the new Board of Directors met and organized, Hon J. R. Stubbs, presiding.

The first business before the Board being the election of a President, by ballot was had and Hon. Jesse R. Stubbs was duly elected President of the Company for the ensuing twelve months.

Joseph D. Biggs, Esq., was appointed Treasurer and Secretary of the Board of Directors and duly qualified as required by the By-laws.

Judge Biggs offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That General W. G. Lewis be appointed Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Road; his services and compensation to commence at a future day to be determined by the Board, and the amount of his compensation to be hereafter settled.

It was ordered by the Board that an installment of ten per cent. be paid by the Stockholders on or before the first day of December next, on the amount of stock respectively subscribed by them and that they be notified thereof by publication in the Tarboro' Southerner for one month.

Ordered by the Board that the Secretary, under direction of the President, prepare and have published in pamphlet form, the Charter and By-laws of the Company, Proceedings of the Annual Meetings, together with Reports of the different officers.

Thereupon the Board adjourned.

Forney has discovered that the Democracy will "repudiate the platform" made next Saturday. Forney is sharp.

Napoleon means to order a general election in October, and wants to get the Pope to electioneer for him.

Croyden, Utah Territory, has over 100 inhabitants and no doctor, and has just experienced its first death in five years.

Bierstadt is located at Rome, Jersey City and New York at one and the same time. He beats the leopard in changing his spots.

Pierre A. Soniat, who is described as a companion of Andrew Jackson, and of the best representatives of the puro old Creole race, died a few days since in Louisiana.

An enthusiastic eclestial in California has his ides on politics. When asked why he smoked so much of late, he replied "me allee same as Glant allee time smoke."

The Springfield Republican says of one of Greeley's queer statements that "the annals of mendacity might be searched in vain for a parallel." This may be called breaking Greeley's head with his own club.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 3d instant, by Rev. J. H. Daily, Mr. SAM'L C. POTTS, of this city, to Miss LOUISE SMITH, of Whiteville, N. C.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1868.

The Journal.

We are under many obligations to our friends for recent numerous large accessions to our daily and weekly subscription lists. While we feel a consciousness of doing all in our power to make our paper acceptable, we freely acknowledge our indebtedness to constant and partial friends for unceasing efforts in our behalf. When so many have been generous we do not care to particularize. We are content to say that our increase of subscription has been considerable within the last few days, and we have the promise of many more.

It is our intention to merit the continued kind consideration of our friends and patrons, and give them, so far as our abilities and means will permit, the best paper we can. Neither labor nor expense will be spared to place it in the first rank of journalism, and furnish them the *earliest* and *fullest* news possible. Our increased prosperity, even in these times of scarcity, only arouses us to continued exertion.

The most important political campaign in the history of the United States is now dawning upon us. We appreciate fully the duties devolving upon the press of the country in this crisis, and will go forth to meet every obligation we are under to our State and country, with a manly determination to do what we can to further the welfare of one and the other. Cheered as we are by the solid assurances of so many friends, we enter the contest panoplied in the armor of hope and confidence.

North and South Carolina and the Democratic Convention.

The following gentlemen from North and South Carolina were selected by the delegates from those States respectively as members of Committees viz:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Bedford Brown, North Carolina.
Hon. B. J. Perry, South Carolina.

SECRETARIES.

Dr. R. B. Haywood, North Carolina.
W. S. Mullins, South Carolina.

ON CREDENTIALS.

General W. R. Cox, North Carolina.
J. F. Morse, South Carolina.

ON ORGANIZATION.

W. N. H. Smith, North Carolina.
C. Tracey, South Carolina.

ON RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Robert Strange, North Carolina.
General Wade Hampton, South Carolina.

Our Correspondence.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the interesting letters of our correspondents this morning. Dox must already have won his way to the hearts of our readers. His trenchant pen pays little heed to persons or places in his soathing review of the short-comings of Radical leaders, who now figure, to the disgrace of the State, in high official places in North Carolina. We are already satisfied that we have never introduced a correspondent to the patrons of the JOURNAL who will prove so acceptable.

"Q" pays his respects to Judge Reade, and who does not feel sorry for that individual, as little as he is entitled to the sympathy of our people, for the severe chastisement he receives? Our correspondent has chosen a fruitful subject, and right well has he illustrated it. We wish we could oftener hear from our friend.

We hope neither of these letters will fail to claim the attention of our readers.

Important to Officers.

We call the attention of all civil officers of the State under the old *regime* to an Act passed on Friday in the "House of Representatives" of this State, published in the proceedings, for the qualification of certain officers elected under the provisions of the Constitution of North Carolina. It will be seen that a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, or two years imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court, is made the penalty for such contumacious persons as are not disposed to obey their illegal legislation. The importance of the Act is sufficient to require such persons as are interested therein to scan it closely.

Our Judiciary.

It seems that our comments upon the disgraceful conduct of Judge (?) E. W. Jones, have found their way into the Legislature. If Mr. Sinclair can be instrumental in ridding the State of the disgrace entailed by Jones' election to the bench, he will have attoned in some measure for his own bad conduct. He can be furnished with evidence by applying at the proper quarter.

Canby's Last Act of Tyranny.

General CANBY signalized the termination of his career as Military Commander of this District by issuing an order annulling the appointment of directors and proxies by Governor WORTH in the State Railroads and Canal. As these appointments were made at the usual time, and the day of meeting of the Stockholders of one of the roads, Atlantic and North Carolina, had passed, they are all legitimate, and as the order was issued upon the day North Carolina ratified the Howard Amendment, even admitting CANBY's right to interfere at any time, it is very probable that it no longer existed.

Here is the order:

HEADQ'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 2, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 125

The following appointments of directors and proxies for railroads on the part of the State of North Carolina, made by his Excellency Jonathan Worth, late Provisional Governor of North Carolina, on the 30th June, ultimo, are hereby disapproved and annulled, as in violation of the spirit and intent of General Orders No. 84, of May 16th, 1868, from these Headquarters:

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—Directors, Lewis C Desmond, John D Whitford, James M Parrott, John D Flanner, Alonzo T Jenkins, William Murdock, John L Morehead, Isaac Ramsey; PROXY, George W Dill.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.—Directors, Thomas D Hogg, John Norfleet, Edward Kidder; PROXY, A A McKoy.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—Directors, O G Parsley, Josiah Turner, Jr, James M Leach, R Y Mcaden, William C Means, R B Haywood, Peter Adams, J M Coffin; Proxy, John Berry.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—Directors, A S Merrimon, Andrew J Cowles, G F Davidson, F E Shober, A M Erwin, S McD Tate, R L Patterson, A M Powell; Proxy, O G Ford.

ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.—Directors, Peyton E Henry, D D Ferebee, Thomas J Jarvis; Proxy, Charles Luthan.

By Command of Bvt. Major General Ed. R. S. CANBY:
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
A'd-le Camp, Actg Asst. Adjt. Genl.

Our City Election.

A day or two since we published the Ordinance fixing the time and manner of holding the election in this city. The subject is one of the utmost importance to our citizens, and will, we hope, receive their earnest attention. The colored voters of the city have but little personal interest in the result. If they have no prejudices, they certainly can have no reasonable objections to continuing the government of the city in the hands of the representatives of those who have the prosperity of Wilmington most at heart. Their rights of person and property will be best subserved by placing in authority our best men. No political rights or privileges are involved in the election, but merely whether those persons most interested in the prosperity of the city and all its residents; those who represent the property and give employment to the laborers, shall be permitted to control its destinies, or whether, through ill-founded prejudices and bad influences, strangers are to be placed in authority.—We have no reason to suppose the colored people will wilfully array themselves against the gentlemen of the city in a question like this, but much reason to hope that large numbers of the most intelligent and industrious will do all they can to prevent such a hurtful combination.

We believe that a ticket for Mayor and Aldermen, carefully and judiciously selected, should be presented to, and urged upon, the electors of this city. No persons in the least objectionable to any class of our people should be run, but names presented, while embracing the various interests in the city, which should be of such acharacter as to show to all classes that our only object was to secure a wise and economical administration. Let this course be pursued and we believe it will prove successful.

We propose, therefore, that to-morrow or Saturday evening, meetings be held in the several wards, and two gentlemen be recommended from each for Aldermen. And further, that in these ward meetings five or more delegates, with or without instructions, be appointed to select a candidate for Mayor. We regard this plan the simplest and most satisfactory. The ward meetings being smaller, would not be subject to the confusion attendant upon a city meeting, and the consultations would be much more likely to result in judicious selections. While a meeting composed of twenty or more delegates—not exceeding fifty—representing all portions of the city, could present the name of some gentlemen for Mayor who would prove satisfactory to all classes.

We submit this plan, hoping it will meet the views of our citizens, and that it or some other more satisfactory, may be acted upon forthwith. The time is very limited, and the election may be announced for any day, with but short notice. If the plan proposed is acceptable, let gentlemen of the different wards consult together to-day, and announce meetings in our columns for to-morrow, and we here make the tender of them. These meetings can recommend candidates for Aldermen and appoint a specified number of delegates to a joint meeting to nominate a candidate for Mayor, which could be held on Saturday or Monday. *Whatever is done must be done at once.—Daily Journal, 9th.*

Still They Come.

Every mail brings us letters containing the names of new subscribers. We are thankful for these kind favors. Swell up the list to its utmost capacity; our books are not yet full. Circulate the documents. The weather is warm—hot.

Soldiers and Sailors.

The Convention of Democratic Soldiers and Sailors, now in session in New York, is composed of many of the first officers of the Federal Army and Navy during the war. On Monday a committee of this body of veterans visited the National Democratic Convention, and after a formal reception, presented an address to the latter body. The following interesting proceedings occurred:

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, headed by the flag borne by Sergeant Bates, was received with loud cheers.

Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, presented the committee from the Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors. They were requested to take position upon the platform.

The President. The Chair has the honor to introduce to the Convention General Franklin, as one who represents here now the Conservative soldiers and sailors of our country, who desire peace, union and fraternal regard.

General Franklin. I have been deputed by the Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, sitting in this place, to present to you the committee. This committee has for its chairman General H. W. Slocum, of this State, and it has prepared an address which it desires to be made known to the members of this Convention.

Colonel O'Bierne then read the address, as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: We are instructed by the unanimous vote of the Convention of Union Soldiers and Sailors, now in session at Cooper Institute, to return to you our thanks for extending to us the privileges of the floor of your Convention. The objects for which we are assembled are clearly set forth in the address of our presiding officer. Our Convention is composed of two thousand delegates, elected to represent every State and Territory in the Union army or navy, every one of whom firmly believes that in co-operating at this time with the Conservative party of the country he is still engaged in the same cause for which he risked his life during the war, [cheers,] viz: to preserve the Union and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution. [Cheers.] We believe that the crimes now being perpetrated in the name of republicanism and loyalty are not less alarming than were those committed by foes of the Government during the war. The party now in power has destroyed the equality of the States, has forced the Southern States to submit to have their constitutions and laws framed by ignorant negroes just released from a condition of servitude, while at the North it has denied the negro, although comparatively well educated, even the right of suffrage; it has attempted to influence the decision of the highest tribunal of the land by calling public meetings of excited partisans to condemn in advance all members of the court who might refuse to act in accordance with their dictation, while the leading journalists of the party since the close of the impeachment trial have denounced and villified in the most unmeasured terms the once chosen leaders of their party, going so far as to threaten them with personal violence, for no other reason than that they were unwilling to perjure themselves at the behest of party. [Cheers.] It has freely removed political disabilities from men at the South who, before and during the war, were the most violent and malignant rebels, but who have since become the sycophants of the party in power, while it continues to persecute those in the same localities who have always been true to the Union, but are now unwilling to be ruled by their emancipated slaves. [Cheers.] In the North it has denied official position to hundreds of the veterans of the war, most of whom are disabled by wounds received in battle, while it has foisted into place partisans of its own, having no claims upon the Government, many of whom, fortunately for the country, have, during the past few months become inmates of our penitentiaries. It has placed the General of our armies beyond the control of the President of the United States to whom the Federal Constitution makes him subordinate; has nominated him for the Presidency, and the events of the last few months indicate that by the use of the army, thus under his supreme control, there is a determination to cause the electoral votes of the Southern States to be cast for himself through force and fraud. [Hisses.] We solemnly declare our conviction that the free institutions of our country have never been in greater jeopardy than at this time.—We look to the deliberations of the Democratic party now assembled in Convention with the deepest anxiety, feeling that upon its action depends the future prosperity of our nation. We earnestly trust and believe that no devotion to men or adherence to past issues will be permitted to endanger the success of the great party to which the country looks with anxious eyes for permanent peace and the perpetuity of our free institutions. [Cheers.] We believe that there are living half a million of men who served in the Union army and navy who are in sympathy and judgment opposed to the acts of the party in power, and at least another half million of men, who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, but who, viewing with alarm the recent acts of that party, are now anxious for a change of administration.—[Applause.] With a platform of principles reviving no dead issues, and looking only to the arrest of existing evils, and with candidates whose fidelity to the Constitution and devotion to the country cannot be questioned, we shall co-operate with you in this campaign with a degree of enthusiasm and confidence that will bring victory to our standard and salvation to our country. [Applause.]

The reading of the names of Franklin, McClellan, W. T. Smith, and other well-known soldiers, which were attached to the address, elicited further enthusiasm.

The Chair then introduced General Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kansas, who proceeded to address the Convention.

Gen. Ewing said: If it were appropriate for me, it would be impossible for lack of voice, to express to this Convention the thankfulness which I and the members of the Convention feel for the cordial and enthusiastic manner of this reception. We feel that the members of the two Conventions, however widely separated their paths may have been in the past, will march henceforth in one line. [Applause.] We earnestly wish to accomplish the purposes of the war as we understand them—[applause]—the truly cordial, unconditional restoration of this Union. [Applause.]—We have no sympathy for those purposes which have been falsely and dishonestly substituted by the Republican party for the avowed objects of the war. [Applause.] We care not for the dogmas of negro suffrage. We abhor their measure of white disfranchisement. [Applause.] We look upon them as enemies to the Republic when we see them endeavoring, by means of that power which a great, confiding people entrusted to them, to undermine and overthrow the settled foundation of our Government. [Applause.] We cannot, we shall not associate with them any longer. [Applause.] We earnestly wish to associate with the great body of the Democracy, North and South. [Applause.] With thousands against whom we fought during the war. [Applause.] With thousands who felt, perhaps, coldly in the North towards the Union cause, while the war went on, with all of those who cordially accept as the established theory of the Constitution that the Union is unseverable, and who will stand by and defend the Constitution as interpreted by the Government and the Supreme Court. [Applause.] Since our meeting here we have had the pleasure of friendly intercourse with many of the most prominent of the generals of the Confederate army. [Applause.] Knowing them to be men of honor, comparing views with them, and feeling that their views and our views as to the present and future policy of the Government coincide, we will take them by the hand as brothers. [Applause.] Forgetting past issues and passions, we will recognize political enemies only in those who are plotting to overthrow the Union of the States and our constitutional form of government, and we will recognize political friends in all of those who will sustain us in endeavoring to overthrow that party. [Applause.] I thank you, gentlemen of the Convention, for the very unexpected honor of being called upon to address you, and beg you will excuse me for this extempore effort. [Cries of "Go on."]

Three cheers were then given for General Ewing and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

North Carolina.

Upon the adoption of the Howard amendment by the North Carolina Legislature Governor Holden telegraphed the fact to General Canby; whereupon that officer telegraphed back that instructions should on that day (July 3d) be sent "to the military commanders in North Carolina to abstain from the exercise of any authority under the reconstruction laws, except to close up unfinished business," and, furthermore, "not to interfere in any civil matters unless there should be unlawful or forcible opposition to inauguration of the new State government."

We suspect that these fellows of the Canby school are far more fearful that there will be no resistance than they are that there will be. They are exceedingly anxious to have something to do in the line of hectoring and ordering people about from "these headquarters." If the expression of this qualification of the order for non-interference has no other value, it will be a sort of carrying out the Radical policy of slurring the whites of the South, and throwing suspicion upon them to the last, as at least an apology for the maintenance of the military despotism over them.

The people of North Carolina are no doubt glad to get rid of Canby. If they were only relieved of the filthy and rascally Bureau at the same time, they could soon right themselves. They have the numerical, mental, and moral force to do this if they could only be relieved from the tyranny of the Radical interference from Washington. But the Radicals will not withdraw from meddling and controlling the ballot by corruption until after the Presidential election.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Farmer who presided in New York went over his ground commendably.

The excitement in New York city is as high as the thermometer.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, July 2d, 1868.

The Senate met according to adjournment at 11 o'clock.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The President announced the presentation of credentials in order. When the names of Messrs. Brown, McLaughlin and Osborne were called, there was no response—neither of them being present.

Mr. Turner, of Orange, arose to a question of privilege, but the Chair refused to recognize him.

The Senate then went into the election of Principal Clerk.

T. A. Byrnes was put in nomination by A. H. Galloway (negro), and there being no opposition, he was declared elected.

J. C. L. Harris was nominated for Reading Clerk, and was elected without opposition.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of Principal Doorkeeper, when J. T. Ball, of Wake, was nominated and elected.

The Senate proceeded to elect an Assistant Doorkeeper, when —— Gibble (negro), of Carteret, being the only nominee, was declared elected.

A message was received from the House announcing its organization, and proposing to raise a joint committee to wait upon the Governor and to inform him of the organization of the General Assembly, and its readiness to receive any communication he was ready to make. The Senate concurred and the Chair appointed Messrs. Lassiter and Rich on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, moved that the rules of the Senate of 1866–'67 be the rules of this body for the present.

A. H. Galloway (negro), desired to know if the gentleman wished to exclude *the colored delegates.* Mr. Jones disclaimed such intention.

When, on motion, the rules of the late "Constitutional Convention" were then adopted, as far as they are applicable.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, offered a resolution proposing that the credentials of the Senators elect, which were laid on the table on yesterday, be taken up and the *status* of those Senators be decided at once.

The Chair decided that the resolution must lie over under the rules.

Mr. Robbins moved that the rules be suspended, in order to take up the resolution, and urged it in a brief, but very forcible speech.

The Chair decided that the Senate had no power to suspend the rules without previous notice.

Mr. Robbins appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to investigate the claims of those Senators whose credentials were laid on the table on yesterday.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Winstead, Moore, Rich, Robbins and Barrow the committee—four Radicals to one Conservative.

A committee was appointed to prepare rules of order for the Senate.

A resolution offered by Mr. Barrow, of Northampton, adopting the Howard Amendment, and a substitute offered by Mr. Moore, of Carteret, were laid over under the rules.

A joint committee on rules of order for both Houses, on motion of Mr. Sweet, of Craven, was raised.

Mr. Robbins moved that the President of the Senate of North Carolina, by telegram, petition the Congress of the United States to remove the disabilities of all parties elected by the people in the late election.

Mr. Winne, of Franklin, seconded the motion.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved to amend the motion so as to read, "all *loyal* parties."

Mr. Robbins desired Mr. Moore to explain. He did not object to the word *loyal*, if it meant something, or was confined to its legitimate meaning.

Mr. M. Withdrew his motion and moved that the removal of disabilities be confined to those who will support the reconstruction acts.

Mr. Etheridge moved to insert "did support," instead of "will support," when, on motion of Mr. Forkner, of Surry, the whole matter was laid on the table.

Mr. Barrow gave notice of his intention on to-morrow, to take up the resolution adopting the Howard Amendment.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a brief message from Gov. Holden. He congratulated the General Assembly upon the restoration of the State and advised the immediate adoption of the Howard Amendment. Ordered to be printed.

After various propositions the Senate adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, July 2, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at four o'clock.

Mr. Barrow, of Northampton, introduced resolutions in reference to the election of U. S. Senators—fixing the election on the 6th of July. Lies over.

[The law of Congress provides for the election of U. S. Senators on the second Tuesday of the session].

A message was received from the House, transmitting a joint resolution ratifying the Howard Amendment, or the 14th article of the Constitution of the United States, and asking the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. Rich, of Pitt, moved that the Senate do concur.

Mr. Robbins offered the joint resolution in a speech of marked ability. [The crowded state of our columns compels the present omission of this able speech.—EDS. JOURNAL].

Mr. Blythe, of Henderson, and Mr. Welker, of Guilford, addressed the Senate in support of the joint resolution.

Mr. Cook, of Johnston, at this point introduced an amendment, which was understood to be an excuse for calling the previous question to cut off debate, and called for the vote.

Mr. Robbins called for the yeas and nays, and the vote being taken, the entire vote of the majority was cast against it and none in favor.

Mr. Cook then called for the previous question on the joint resolution.

Mr. Blythe called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Crook, Davis, Eaves, Etheridge, Epps, (negro,) Forkner, Galloway, (negro,) Hayes, Harrington, Hall, Hyman, (negro,) Jones, of Wake, Legg, Lindsay, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore, Mason, Rich, Respass, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet, White, Winstead and Welker—34.

NAYS.—Messrs. Melcher and Robbins—2.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES."

THURSDAY, July 2, 1868.

House called to order at 11 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Ashley.

Journal of yesterday afternoon read and approved.

Mr. Justice, of Henderson, whose disabilities were recently removed, was allowed to qualify.

Messrs. Rhodes, of Wayne, and Blair, of Randolph, also appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Pou gave notice that he would offer a resolution, to-morrow, petitioning Congress to remove the disabilities imposed by the 14th Article, from all citizens of the State.

RESOLUTIONS, &c.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, (negro,) offered a resolution, raising a committee of seven—one from each Congressional District in the State—to consider a plan to relieve the suffering poor, and farmers who have no means, to finish their crops. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Estes said that as the House had no intimation of the organization of the Senate, he moved that a recess until 12 o'clock be taken.

The motion was put and carried.

At 12 o'clock, the Speaker resumed his seat and called the House to order.

A message from the Senate was received, concurring in the resolution appointing a Joint Committee to wait on the Governor.

Also, one informing the House of their organization.

The Chair appointed as the Committee, on the part of the House, to wait on the Governor, Messrs. Estes, Jarvis and Williams.

The Chair, in accordance with J. H. Harris' resolution, to raise a committee of 7—one from each Congressional District—appointed the following: Messrs. Stilly, of the 1st; Ames, of the 2d; Proctor, of the 3d; Harris, of the 4th; Horney, of the 5th; Ellis, of the 6th; and Bowman, of the 7th.

By Mr. Stilly: A resolution appointing a committee of 5 to prepare rules of order for the government of the House.

Adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Abbott, Durham, Stilly, Leary, (negro,) and Laflin.

Mr. Sinclair rose to a point of order: 1st. Is the Doorkeeper an officer? If he is, is the House organized until he is elected?

The Chair decided that the House was fully prepared to transact business, when the Speaker was elected. The other officers could be continued *pro tem.* from day to day.

A message was received from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House to raise a joint committee to propose rules for the regulation of the intercourse between the two Houses, to consist of two from the Senate and three from the House.

Mr. Estes, Chairman of the Committee to wait on the Governor, reported that he would communicate with the House at 12½ o'clock.

At half-past 12, the Governor, through his acting Secretary, W. R. Richardson, sent a communication to the House of a congratulatory character, and announcing his purpose to address the Houses on Saturday.

The message was ordered to be transmitted to the Senate.

By Mr. Sinclair: Raising a joint committee of two from the Senate and three from the House, to report immediately, by bill or otherwise, such action as may be necessary to enable the General Assembly of North Carolina to adopt the 14th Article, &c.

Mr. Sinclair advocated the adoption of the resolution at some length. He thought that the matter needed the utmost care and wisdom. He thought that they should have the assistance of the Justices of the Supreme Court in so serious a matter.—He did not wish to delay the adoption of the amendment, but his plan, if pursued, would put the matter out of reach of future cavil.

Mr. Seymour opposed the resolution, and concluded by moving to lay it on the table.

The motion was put and carried, when

Mr. Seymour offered the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly has received notification of the passage, by both Houses of the 39th Congress of the United States, at its first session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in words following: (Here follows the act of Congress passing the Howard amendment.)

Therefore, Resolved, That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution be, and the same is hereby, ratified by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor, to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Mr. S. advocated the measure in some remarks, and concluded by calling the previous question.

The call was sustained.

The yeas and nays were called upon its passage, and resulted in the following ballot:

AYES—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Ashworth, Bowman, Barnett, Blair, Barnes, Carson, Candler, Clayton, of Chowan, Clayton, of Transylvania, Cherry (negro), Crawford, Cawthorn (negro), Dixon, Downing, Ellington, Estes, Foster, Franklin, Forkner (negro), Gahagan, Gunter, Gilbert, Graham Hutchings, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake, negro, Hoffman, Horney, Hodgin, Hayes, negro, Hinnant, Hendricks, Ingram, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kinney, Kelly, of Moore, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Leary, negro, Laflin, Mayo, negro, Morrill, Morris, negro, Mendenhall, McCanless, Moring, Peck, Pou, Price, negro, Parker, Proctor, Pearson, Renfrow, Reynolds, Rea, Rhodes, Smith, of Martin, Stilley, Seymour, Stevens, negro, Sweat, negro, Snipes, Sinclair, Short, Siegrist, Stanton, Vestal, Vest, Wilson, Williamson, negro, Wilkie, Wiswall, Whitley, White and Waldrop.

NAYS—Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Barnett, Clayton, of Transylvania, Crawford, Cawthorn, negro, Davis, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Hodnett, High, Humphries, Hinnant, Hawkins, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Long, of Chatham, Moore, Mathewson, Pou, Robinson, Smith, of Alleghany, Shaver, Thompson and Williams.

Mr. Estes introduced a bill entitled "An Act to provide for the qualification of certain officers recently elected."

On motion of Mr. Durham, it was ordered to be printed and laid on the desk of each member to-morrow morning.

Mr. Durham read a telegram from Gen. Canby, declaring that Mr. W. B. Forebee, of Camden, was entitled to a seat on the floor.

Mr. F. not being banned by the 14th article was, on motion, allowed to qualify and take his seat.

By Mr. Sinclair: The following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is just and right that the voice of the majority, when fairly expressed according to the forms of law in our popular elections, should be respected and obeyed—it being the tenure and the only tenure by which we hold our own seats, and the only proper source also of any authority whatever in a free and Republican government; therefore

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully and earnestly requested to remove immediately the disabilities imposed by the various acts of the National Legislature from every man elected to any office in the State of North Carolina, under the existing Constitution.

Be it further resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be transmitted at once to the proper authorities at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Sinclair said now that the 14th Article was adopted it was time to show the olive branch. They were strong enough to defend themselves from opposition.—Opposition was to be expected. In fact it was a privilege of a free government. It was time that the voice of the people should be heard. It was true that they could not remove the disabilities, but they should show their spirit of kindness and toleration. He hoped this resolution would not be choked off, but if it was to be rejected he desired that the yeas and nays might be called, and that every man might go fully and squarely on record.

Mr. Abbott opposed the resolution, and said, in his remarks, that he first wished to see signs of real repentance. He did not consider it prudent, at this early stage of the session, to go into this *ornamental work of clemency, and that sort of thing*, but thought they should rather fortify and strengthen themselves. He was as much disposed to kindness, where he thought it would be met in a proper spirit, as any man, and when it would redound to the public good. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Sinclair called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained, and resulted in the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Ashworth, Bowman, Blair, Barnes, Carson, Candler, Clayton, of Chowan, Dixon, Downing, Ellington, Estes, Foster, Franklin, Forkner, negro, Gahagan, Gunter, Gilbert, Graham, Hutchings, Harris, of Franklin, Hoffman, Horney, Hodgin, Hayes, negro, Ingram, Justice, of Henderson, Kinney, Kelly, of Moore, Leary, negro, Laflin, Mayo, negro, Morris, negro, Mendenhall, McCanless, Moring, Peck, Price, negro, Parker, Proctor, Pearson, Proffit, Robbins, negro, Rigland, Renfrow, Reynolds, Rea, Rhodes, Smith, of Martin, Stilley, Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, negro, Sweat, negro, Seigrist, Vestal, Vest, Wilson, Williamson, negro, Wilkie, Wiswall, White and Waldrop—67

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Boddie, Barnett, Clayton, of Transylvania, Crawford, Cawthorn, negro, Davis, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Hodnett, High, Humphries, Hinnant, Hawkins, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Long, of Chatham, Moore, Mathewson, Pou, Robinson, Smith, of Alleghany, Sinclair, Short, Shaver, Stanton, Thompson, Whitley and Williams—35.

On motion, the House then adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, July 2, 1868.

The House was called to order at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Seymour wished to know if the joint resolution had been sent to the Senate.

The Chair replied that it had, and, as that body was just being assembled, he supposed that it would be heard from in a few minutes. After the lapse of some time,

Mr. Sinclair moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Carried.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 3d, 1868.

The Senate being called to order at 11 o'clock, prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Jones, of South Carolina.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Wynne desired to record his name in the affirmative, on the resolutions ratifying the Howard amendment; and the record was made.

Mr. Robbins presented the credentials of the Senator from Mecklenburg, Hon. J. W. Osborne.

The President of the Senate invited Mr. Osborne forward and asked if he was laboring under any disability under the laws of Congress, &c.

Mr. Osborne briefly replied, that if the passage of the Howard amendment by the General Assembly admitted the State to all her rights and powers in the Union, and if the new Constitution of the State were now in full force, he considered he was not banned, until the Howard amendment became a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Robbins arose and insisted that the Senator from Mecklenburg should be allowed to qualify as a Senator, under the Constitution of the State, under which he was elected. If North Carolina is now a State in the Union and her Constitution is in force, no man is banned by the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, since they ceased to be operative the very moment North Carolina was admitted to all her rights. Congress did not claim the power to say who and who should not hold office in the States in harmony with the Union. That, Mr. R. considered, was now the position of North Carolina. If Congress had the power to say who should hold office in a State of this Union, where was the necessity for the Howard Amendment at all? The Howard Amendment was not yet a part of the Constitution of the United States, and, therefore, no man at present in North Carolina is under political disabilities arising under the reconstruction acts.

The President of the Senate ruled that the Senator from Mecklenburg could not be sworn at present, and read the 3d section of the Howard Amendment. He stated that the passage of the ratifying resolutions of the Howard Amendment, by the General Assembly, made it a law binding upon North Carolina, whether it had become a part of the Constitution of the United States or not, and that he could not admit the Senator to be sworn.

Mr. Robbins appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained by a strictly party vote.

On motion of Mr. Colgrove, the credentials of the Senator from Mecklenburg were referred to the Committee of Investigation.

The Senate agreed, on motion of Mr. Welker, (the House concurring,) to hear the address of Governor Holden on to-morrow.

A. H. Galloway (negro) moved a joint resolution, requesting the military authorities to forward to the General Assembly all papers, &c., in reference to the alleged frauds in the election in Caswell county. Carried.

Mr. Robbins introduced the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Federal Union is composed of co-equal States, each bound by the same obligations and possessed of the same rights under the Constitution, and any attempt to introduce inequality of rights among the several States tends to subvert the Constitution and to destroy the Union; and

WHEREAS, The control of the elective franchise, within its own borders, is justly deemed to be one of the most vital and essential rights of each State. Therefore,

Resolved, That the State of North Carolina hereby solemnly declares that the fundamental condition which is included in the recent act of Congress, providing for the re-admiss on of this State to representation, and which seeks to impose restrictions upon the future action of North Carolina on the subject of suffrage, shall forever be held as without legal force and effect as to this State.

Resolved, That in making this solemn declaration, North Carolina is actuated by no purpose to cast obstructions in the way of a harmonious settlement of the difficulties now disturbing our country, but solely to avoid giving by silent acquiescence, her apparent sanction to the establishment of a precedent, fraught with danger to the rights of all the States, and the perpetuity of American Constitutional government.

Lies over.

Mr. Blythe moved that his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to furnish each member of this body a copy of the Constitution, the proceedings of the late Constitutional Convention and all military orders, &c. Lies over.

Mr. Welker moved that 200 copies of the abstract of the returns of the late elections prepared by Gen. Canby, be printed for the use of the Senate. Lies over.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved that the investigating Committee on the certificates of Senators be empowered to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, &c. Carried.

Mr. Robbins moved that the clergy of the city be requested to open the sessions with prayer. Agreed to.

Mr. Barrow called up his resolution proposing to go into the election of U. S. Senators on Monday next. After some discussion the resolution was rejected.

Mr. Robbins' resolution, authorizing every Senator elect, presenting proper credentials, to take their seats, was called up and discussed, and, on motion of Mr. Welker, it was laid on the table until the Committee on credentials reported.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 3, 1868.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Franklin, of the House.

Mr. Abbott presented a bill, providing for holding a special term of Court in Caldwell county. Lies over.

Mr Stilley moved that the House proceed to the election of a Principal Doorkeeper.

Mr. Sinclair nominated Edgar Miller, (negro,) for that position.

Mr. Argo nominated Mr. L. Couch, of Orange.

The vote being taken, resulted in the election of Miller by a vote of 60 to 27.

On motion of Leary, (negro,) the House went into the election of an Assistant Doorkeeper.

M. Seymour nominated J. B. Abbott, (negro,) of Craven.

Mr. Ellis placed in nomination the name of J. H. Hill, of Randolph.

The ballot resulted in the election of Abbott—he having received 57 votes and Mr. Hill 26. They were both sworn in and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Abbott, from the Joint Standing committee on rules, reported a set of rules for the regulation of intercourse between the two Houses. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

The same from the committee on Rules for the House reported that they would submit a report shortly.

Mr. Argo moved that those members who were not permitted to take their seats by Gen. Canby's order, be allowed now to come forward and qualify.

Mr. Argo supported his motion in an able speech.

Mr. Durham said that, to-day, North Carolina was a State in the Union, and a permanent government. Until yesterday afternoon, we were a Military District.—To-day General Canby's authority ceased by the provisions of the Reconstruction Acts; and, as was stated by the gentleman from Orange, there was no bar to any members under the new Constitution, from taking their seats. The time has come when the military power has, by law, given way to civil authority, and, therefore, we demand, in the name of both law and justice, that all members be allowed to qualify. You, gentlemen, certainly cannot claim that any one is disqualified by a provision only in the prospective, and not really in the Constitution of the Federal Union, a member of which we are to-day. When the 14th Article is ratified by the requisite majority of States, then it can only be claimed to disqualify any citizen of the United States government.

Mr. Laflin said: We, on our side, are willing to admit, if it is more in consonance with the feelings of the opposition, that we are not acting under the Military, but under what is known as the Omnibus bill, which passed last month. [Here Mr. L. read the section.]

Mr. Ingram did not think the matter should be debated at present, as time should be given to maturely consider the matter.

Mr. Abbott concurred with Mr. Ingram, and asked Mr. Argo to withdraw his motion, and let it be referred to the Joint Standing committee.

Mr. Argo refused, and Mr. Abbott was about to move to lay it on the table, when he withdrew it, at the request of Mr. Durham who said that this was no party question; that there were a number of Republicans disqualified, and besides, if this strife is kept up, it will result most disastrously for the interests of the State. You, gentlemen, have a clear working majority of two thirds; you certainly cannot be afraid of a few Conservatives.

This is no party question; it is a civil one; and we fairly and justly claim our rights under the Constitution when the State should resume its relations with the Federal government. Now those relations were resumed yesterday on the adoption of the 14th article, and therefore military orders are now of no effect.

Mr. Abbott withdrew his former motion and moved that the matter be referred to a special committee of five. Carried.

Mr. Laflin moved that the 14th article be enrolled on parchment, signed by the Speaker and transmitted to the President of the Senate for his signature. Carried.

The chair announced the following committee in accordance with Mr. Abbott's motion, viz: Messrs. Abbott, Durham, Argo, Bowman and Dixon.

Mr. Estes moved to take up House bill No. 1, "To provide for the qualification of certain officers, &c." Carried.

The bill was read in full, and afterwards was put on its second reading, section by section.

After being amended in several particulars the bill passed, under a suspension of the rules, its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate. The following is the bill:

An Act to provide for the Qualification of Certain Officers recently elected under the Provisions of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the Solicitors, Clerks of the Superior Courts and Sheriffs, provided for in Article IV of the Constitution of this State, shall qualify before a Judge of the Superior Court or the County Commissioners, and file with the

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 10, 1868.

Crowded Again—The Inaugural.

The inaugural of Governor Holden, which we publish as faithful chroniclers of current events, with our interesting correspondence, crowds our columns this morning to the exclusion of general news. Our telegrams give quite ample accounts of the progress made in the National Democratic Convention and in Congress.

Governor Holden's inaugural is just such a document as we should expect from one who had sacrificed everything an honorable man holds sacred, to attain his very doubtful and ephemeral eminence. False to former friends and long cherished principles, while mounting to official prominence, he has prostrated to a vile ambition every claim he had upon the people of North Carolina.

Many sentiments contained in his Inaugural would justify the belief of a heart long steeped in every political depravity, while the certain knowledge that he has sold the honor and integrity of the "Old State" to the miserable adventurers who swarm about him, laughs to scorn the disingenuous patriotism of his peroration. We may take occasion to refer to this Inaugural again.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

GOV. W. W. HOLDEN,

IN CAPITOL SQUARE, JULY 4, 1868.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The unity of government which constitutes us one people, has been restored. The Great Rebellion is suppressed. The will of the majority, from which there will be no further appeal, has been pronounced. Although the passions which the rebellion engendered and evoked may disturb us for a season, they can neither afflict us hereafter nor retard the progress of free principles on this continent. The Union has been preserved. It has been preserved not only on its former basis of liberty for one race, but its foundations are now broad enough for the whole people, of whatsoever origin, color or former condition.

We have assembled to-day to begin anew the work of self-government. The Congress of the United States, properly charged with the reconstruction of the lately insurgent States and their restoration to their Constitutional relations to the general government, has proceeded upon principles which have their basis in the rights of man; and it has so guarded those principles by enactments, and by amendments to the Constitution, as to render them safe for the future in the hands of the people of the respective States. We believe that the work thus begun for the whole people, by the whole people of the State, will be prosecuted to fortunate results. We trust that the foundations which have been laid, and which we this day dedicate to the Liberty and Union in North Carolina, will remain solid and firm for all time to come beneath the edifice of general prosperity and happiness to be erected thereon. We feel sure that a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," will outlast any other form, and will confer greater benefits than any other on those who are destined to live under it; and we are, therefore, confident that all that is valuable and perfect in whatsoever is merely human in its character, must flow from the form we have adopted.

The people of this State have formed and ratified a Constitution of Government, which contains all the great principles of liberty contended for in past ages by the wise and good of England and America.—The Constitution has been considered and approved by the Congress of the United States as "republican in form," and with this approval North Carolina has been restored to her former position and privileges in the Union.

This Constitution holds, fellow-citizens, as a self-evident fact, that all men are equal in their political and civil rights.

It declares that "all government originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole."

It declares "that the State shall ever remain a member of the American Union"—that there is no such right as that of secession, and that any attempt at secession "ought to be resisted by the whole power of the State."

It provides for the freedom of the press, for freedom of speech, and declares that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall *not* be suspended."

It guards every citizen's house as his castle, against general warrants not supported by proper evidence; and it guards personal liberty as of chief value to the citizen.

It declares that, "as political rights and privileges are not dependent upon, or modified by property, therefore no property qualifications ought to affect the right to vote or hold office."

It secures religious freedom.

It provides for education as "a *right*," which it is "the *duty* of the State to guard and maintain."

It declares that perpetuities and monopolies, hereditary emoluments and privileges, and *ex post facto* laws are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

It declares that human slavery is "forever prohibited within this State."

It provides that all property shall be taxed "according to its true value in money," thus establishing the only just system of taxation; and for the protection of both the poll and the lands, it provides that for State and County purposes the poll tax shall never exceed two dollars, and that this tax shall be "equal to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash,"—thus balancing the land against the poll tax, and preventing injustice or oppression to either.

It makes the most stringent provisions for maintaining State credit.

It provides for a homestead for every head of a family, and, as far as it was possible to do so, secures such homestead against all debts or obligations.

It very tenderly provides for the rights of married women, by exempting all their property from the debts of their husbands, and giving them power, with the assent of the husband, to convey such property as they may choose.

It provides for the poor, for the orphan, for the deaf and dumb and blind, for the insane, for idiots and inebriates, and, in fine, for all who are benighted, wretched and forlorn.

It separates from each other the three great departments of the Government, legislative, executive and judicial; and it makes them all dependent on the people as the only rightful source of power.

It provides that every male citizen shall be a voter; and every voter, with few exceptions, shall be eligible to office. Suffrage has thus been bestowed upon all.—The colored man has the same right with the white man to vote and hold office. I do not inquire whether it was necessary to do this to accomplish reconstruction. It is sufficient that justice is always a necessity in founding governments that are to operate upon all, and that without it no government can be expected to endure. The ballot, thus bestowed upon our recently enfranchised people, will remain with them. There is no power that can deprive them of it, without plunging us into a protracted and terrible civil war. Four millions of human beings, who have once tasted the blessings of freedom, would not surrender these blessings without a struggle. They would find powerful friends here and elsewhere in the country. Greater calamities and sufferings than those endured by our people in the late rebellion would come upon us with such a struggle, but the result, though long delayed, would not be doubtful. Liberty for all would again triumph. Those who had provoked such a "war of races" would disappear from the earth, and their possessions would pass from their children to the conquerors.—There can be no danger of such a conflict if every one will faithfully submit to the Constitution and laws, and follow the things that make for peace and good will among the people. The friends of reconstruction will prevail hereafter, as heretofore, not only in the State but in the nation, and the colored people, will, therefore, retain the right of suffrage, and exercise it as it is, in common with the white race, with no qualification save that of manhood. There is no reasonable ground to fear that it will not operate beneficially for all. The repugnance to it which exists among many of our people, will gradually subside, when they shall be convinced by actual experience that none of the evils they anticipate have resulted from it.

This Constitution, fellow-citizens, must be administered by its friends and supporters. The people have so decided. The interests it guards are too precious to be committed to any extent to unfriendly hands. Every office and every employment in the State, from the most inferior to the most exalted, must be filled by the friends of reconstruction and of the new State Constitution. So far as the Executive is concerned this purpose will be inflexibly maintained, not only from a sense of propriety and justice, but as indispensable to a full and fair trial of the principles contained in the Constitution. These principles are dear to the friends of liberty and of the Government of the United States; and no opportunity should be afforded to those who are opposed to them to occupy official positions or to have employments, in which they would be tempted, as they certainly are disposed, to pervert, distort or misapply them. The friends of the government must conduct the government in all its departments.—Yet it does not follow that others will be singled out to be wronged or oppressed.—The people do not oppress or wrong any one when they say that certain persons shall not have office, on account of their political opinions. Office is a privilege, which may be bestowed or withheld without infringing any right. Every citizen of the State will be free. The laws will be made for all, and will operate equally upon all. Every citizen will enjoy, in equal measure, the protection of the Courts.—There will be no social proscription. No effort will be made to blacken the names of even unrepentant rebels, as was the case with the tories of the revolution; but it will be left to history to assign to their appropriate places all the actors in the late tragedy of rebellion. In fine, those who will conduct the government are not the enemies of any portion of the people of the State. They desire to do justice to all, and, as far as may be, to be the friends of all. If the administration of public affairs shall bring peace, prosperity and happiness, all will share in these blessings; if, on the contrary, it shall produce disorder, and further suffering and misery, none will be exempt from these calamities.

The injunction of the Constitution regarding education should be faithfully observed. Colleges, high schools, Normal schools for the education of teachers, and public schools for all, should be established at the earliest practicable period, and liberally sustained from the public treasury. We should so conduct our public schools as to render them superior to all others of a similar kind in the State, and thus make it the interest, as well as the duty, of parents to regard them as common to all, the rich and the middle classes as well as the poor. The first duty of a free State is to educate its children. It cannot be too often repeated that the structure and perpetuity of free institutions depend on the intelligence and virtue of the people. We must either prepare to educate thoroughly the rising generation of both races, or abandon the hope that we shall continue a free, self-governing State. It does not follow, nor does the Constitution require, that the white and colored races shall be educated together in the same schools. It is believed to be better for both, and most satisfactory to both, that the schools for the two, thus separate and apart, should enjoy equally the fostering care of the State.

The Constitution provides for organizing and arming the militia to "execute the law, suppress riots or insurrections, and to repel invasion." The opinion of Washington, uttered in 1790, that a "free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined," and that a well organized militia "is certainly an object of primary importance, whether viewed in reference to the national security, to the satisfaction of the community, or to the preservation of order," is not less weighty or important now than it was then. The militia should be organized at once. It is the duty of the Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed and to preserve peace among the people. This duty will be performed promptly, fearlessly and firmly. Every citizen must submit to lawful authority, or, refusing to do so, must expect the penalties of the violated law.—In the language of our great General, second only to him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," "Let us have Peace!"—The sword of war, which would not have been drawn but for the criminal folly of the recent insurgent States, should never again be wielded by Americans against Americans. Every interest that is dear to us, and every hope that we may indulge for the future, is indissolubly bound up with peace and tranquility among ourselves.—But there can be no peace without law, and there can be no efficacy in law without obedience. The law is over all. The poor and the humble should be protected to as full an extent as others. They need more than others this protection. Every one must be free to use what is his own, not trespassing on the rights of others; to follow his particular calling of employment; to labor, and to enjoy the fruits of his labor; to speak freely his sentiments and to vote as he pleases, and not to be injured or questioned by any for doing any of these things. The people of North Carolina are proverbial for their law-abiding disposition. It is not apprehended that disturbances will rise, or that combinations will be formed to resist the laws; yet it is known that many hold the opinion that the reconstruction laws of the United States are unconstitutional, and therefore null and void; and it may be that this may lead, if not to open resistance, to a forcible denial in some localities of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the State, formed and adopted in pursuance of said laws. It is also known that a disposition exists, among no considerable portion of our population, to oppress the poor whites and the colored race, on account of their political opinions. The magistrates and the Courts will be sustained by the whole power of the State, in such action as may be deemed necessary to protect those who may be thus wronged or oppressed; and the magistrates and the Courts will be sustained by the whole power of the State in giving effect to the Constitution itself, as having been fairly, justly and properly adopted, as binding in all respects on every citizen, until changed or modified in the mode prescribed in the instrument itself. Differences in political sentiment are to be expected, and are not calculated in themselves to endanger the State; but a purpose to subvert the government, on the assumption that it is not properly derived, has not been constitutionally adopted, and is illegitimate and not binding, should be narrowly watched and promptly checked on the first manifestation of any overt act on the part of those cherishing such purpose. The Constitution of this State is, under the Constitution of the United States, the supreme organic law. The government which it establishes, and the laws passed in pursuance of it, will be maintained and enforced. To render resistance, therefore, impracticable, if not impossible, and to maintain the peace by executing the laws in a spirit of justice to all, it is deemed essential that a portion of the militia should be well disciplined and armed, and should be thus ready at any moment, under the orders of the commander-in-chief, for active duty.

It is not proposed, nor is it required by the Constitution, that the two races should be mustered and drilled in the same companies and regiments. Following the example of the government of the United States, they may be divided into separate companies and regiments; but it is due to the colored race that they should have, whenever they desire it, officers of their own color for their own companies and regiments. In this, as in all other things concerning our white and colored fellow-citizens, absolute civil and political equality should be maintained. The public burdens should fall equally on both, and there should be no distinction between them in their political and civil rights.

The Constitution provides that "to maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt, regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable, and never be questioned." It would be difficult to over-state the value of character to individuals or to States. A State which deliberately says, "this is my seal—the debt is just, but I will not pay it," proclaims that there is no virtue in moral obligation, and sinks at once to the level of savage races, whom no treaty or obligation can bind.—States flourish and prosper, and are respected, in proportion as they adhere to the eternal principles of justice. North Carolina, when fully herself, uninfluenced by the passions of the rebellion, would have felt any stain upon her credit as a wound, and would have submitted to any sacrifice to avert even the suspicion that her honor could be sullied by any act of her own.—North Carolina is again a State, in the full sense in which she was before she rebelled, and her obligations and duties are as binding as they formerly were. These obligations and duties cannot be evaded or avoided. The payment of the interest on her debt, as provided for in the Constitution, would at once place her credit on secure footing. A debt ceases to affect credit injuriously when the interest is promptly paid, and when it is seen that an accumulation of valuable property and general prosperity is the result of the indebtedness.—The credit of England is equal to any country, yet the English debt is the result of the accumulation of ages, and is of enormous magnitude. The secret of the credit of England is the unvarying punctuality with which her interest is paid, and the fact that she is constantly adding to her wealth and power by the use of what she has borrowed.

I do not doubt that the General Assembly, responding to the general wish of our people, will make prompt and ample provision for meeting the interest on the State debt.

By meeting promptly the interest on her debt the State will be enabled to borrow money to prosecute internal improvements, which are essential to the development of her resources. Money thus expended, and money expended for education, will constitute the very best investment the State could make. A vigorous and well directed system of internal improvements, from the seashore to the Tennessee line, thus placing us in direct communication with the Mississippi valley, with cheap rates of freight and travel, would stimulate agriculture and the mechanic arts, build up our seaports, increase our commerce both foreign and coastwise, draw thither immigration from the Northern States and from Europe, arrest emigration from the State, give employment to thousands of our people, and thus place us at no very distant day in the front rank of American States. No State in the Union has superior advantages to North Carolina, whether we consider the extent of her seacoast, the value of her harbors, her geographical situation, the salubrity of her climate, or the nature and variety of her resources and productions. She is exempted on the one hand from the protracted and rigorous winters of the North, and on the other from the blasting heats of the South. Favored thus with climate and soil, extending from Currituck to Cherokee five hundred miles, and one hundred and eighty miles in width at one point, with fifty thousand square miles of territory, and a population of not more than twenty to the square mile, it is obvious that a great and prosperous future is before her if her people should prove true to themselves.—What we need is capital and mind to bring out these resources—to render them convenient and useful and available for wealth and power. We need skilled labor. We need educated, thinking, investigating, enterprising mind on our farms, in our workshops and manufactories, in our mines, on our railroads, at the head of our schools and presses, and indeed in every industrial enterprise or pursuit.

Fellow-citizens, let us come out of the caverns of the past, and, forgetting whatever is not worthy to be remembered, let us resolve to do our duty in our day and time as North Carolinians, as Americans. In a climate and with a soil for which Providence has done so much, let us resolve to do something for ourselves and our children. Let us devote ourselves to the art of peace. Let our children and our children's children, when they shall come to take our places, say of us, "Our ancestors remembered and did what was wise, and what was good for us. Behold, the beautiful country they have left to us! the just and equal laws that are over us, and the hope that their work has made strong in us that we can do even more for our children than they have done for us." Let us at least unite upon the one great object of improving and building up the State. Let us welcome capital and immigration, furnishing as they will the indis-

pensable means to our progress and prosperity. Prejudices growing out of nativity, or out of the rebellion, are not worthy to be cherished. Let us discard such prejudices. We are once more Americans all. Let us receive with courtesy and kindness every citizen of the Northern or Eastern States who may cast his lot among us, and measure him as we measure others, according to his personal and moral worth. We cannot hope to improve our condition if we repel capital and immigration, either by so acting as to produce the belief that it is not safe to settle among us on account of want of law and order, or unpleasant, because of rude or uncivil treatment to the immigrant. It should be remembered that our ancestors were originally as much "adventurers" as others. Of the three signers of the Declaration of Independence for this State neither was a native. Richard Caswell, one of our greatest Governors, and sometimes called the Washington of North Carolina, was not a native; nor was Joseph Caldwell, who built up our University and led the way with Murphey, Yancey, Stanly, Saunders and others in internal improvements and public instruction.

We want the best people from Europe, and from all parts of the United States to settle among us. It is *men* that make a State. Let them come with their enterprise and money, their muscle and intelligence; and when they get here let the only rivalry be as to who shall do most for the good and the glory of our beloved State.

The government of the United States, in the prosecution of the war to suppress the rebellion, and in the measures it has adopted to reconstruct the Union, has exhibited extraordinary clemency and magnanimity. It has taken no vengeance for the past, but has required only security for the future. It has deprived no man of his property save for war purposes during the progress of the war; it has exiled no man; it has punished no man for the crime of rebellion. It has simply required that those who have been in rebellion should renew their allegiance, and that such guards should be placed in the organic laws of the States and the nation as to prevent future rebellion. Instead of defining or restricting suffrage permanently it has left it with the respective States, to be determined and settled as they may choose; and this State, following in full measure the example of the national government, has made suffrage free to all.

But the war to suppress the rebellion has, in its results, necessarily changed, as it has settled the theory of construction previously held by a large portion of the people.—Our liberties have been consolidated, and the Union can, in no event, be dissolved. It is to endure always. It must increase, but never decrease. For all great national purposes the government of the United States is over the States, and paramount to the States, and the allegiance of the citizen is first due to it. There is no appeal from the will of the nation, expressed by a majority. Armed resistance to the national authority, whether by individuals of their own accord, or by individuals acting under supposed State authority or command, is *treason*, and must be so held and treated.—The doctrine of State's rights, as held by Mr. Calhoun and his followers, has ceased to have validity or vitality; and the teachings and doctrines of Washington, Hamilton, Webster, Jackson, Clay and Lincoln now constitute the true, and the only safe theory of construction. This has been settled, under Providence, by the result of a solemn appeal to arms among brethren; and he who would unsettle this theory, thereby rendering it possible that secession should ever again be attempted, is no friend to his species, to his State, or to the general government of his country. The government of the United States is no longer a feeble luminary, receiving and dispensing light to surrounding planets; but it is a full sun, burning with superior splendor, pervading and holding up to itself the entire system, and kindling new planets into life and motion. How beneficent, how glorious, how far reaching will be the light it will dispense when it reaches its meridian, we shall not live to see but the generations to come after us will walk in that light, and be contented, prosperous and happy. In the fullness of their gratitude they will thank God, as we do, that the government of the United States, delivered from the perils of rebellion, and reconstructed on the basis of the equal rights of all, is as indestructible as the earth itself, and as secure in its position and in the exercise of all its great powers as,

"The Northern star,
Of whose true fixed and resting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament."

I have thus, fellow-citizens, stated briefly and plainly the great principles contained in our State Constitution, and I have frankly announced the policy which will characterize my administration. Cherishing neither malice nor resentment for anything that has occurred in the past, I shall endeavor to do my duty. I shall keep constantly in view the welfare of North Carolina. I love the Union, because it is the first, the last, the only hope of my State; and I love my State, because her people have been good and kind to me, and because her sky is above my home, as it will be above my grave. If I have enemies, that does not make me an enemy to my State, nor move me to a course of action based on resentment or revenge. I follow the principles of Washington, who founded, and of Lincoln, who saved the Republic; and when these principles cease to lead, I shall cease to follow. May the God of our fathers have us in His holy keeping; may he govern and not we; and may the future of our beloved State be as bright and as glorious as the last seven years have been disastrous and unhappy.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

National Democratic Convention—The New Tammany Hall—Immense Crowd in Attendance—Distinguished Politicians Present—The Convention Called to Order at 12 o'clock—Hon. Henry S. Palmer, of Wisconsin, Temporary Chairman.

NEW YORK, July 4.

The new Tammany Hall is admirably arranged for the Convention and is elegantly festooned with large American flags, and is decorated with elaborately painted escutcheons of all the States.—The accommodations for the delegates are ample and the arrangements for the press are excellent except that the committee in charge persistently refuse admission to accredited messengers to receive the reports.

The weather is intensely hot, but the Hall is perfectly ventilated.

Among the spectators are many ladies, also Gen. Francis P. Blair, Senator Patterson, ex-Senator Bayard and many men prominent in Southern politics before the war.

The Hall and galleries are densely crowded.—There is a great crowd outside vainly striving to gain admittance. There is a strong police force at the door and on the street to keep the road open and to preserve good order.

The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock by August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

After saying, "the country looks to you, gentlemen, by means of the Democratic organization, to save the country," Mr. Belmont nominated Hon. Henry S. Palmer, of Wisconsin, as temporary chairman, which was carried.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 4.

The crowds in the vicinity of Tammany Hall today rendered the streets almost impassable.

There were over one thousand applications today for admission to the Convention.

The Pendleton forces still preserve their enthusiasm and confidence.

The Johnson men are few in number, but very determined.

General Hancock's supporters seem to be in bad temper.

Rumors of a letter from Chief Justice Chase, bearing strongly on States' rights, attracts attention.

The Southern delegates applaud President Johnson for his amnesty proclamation enthusiastically.

The rules of the Democratic Convention of 1864 were adopted.

The territories are excluded from any voice in the Convention.

Committees on credentials, resolutions and permanent organization were appointed, and after the reading of the Declaration of Independence the Convention adjourned till Monday.

The weather has been intensely hot in this city to-day.

In the Soldiers' and Sailors' Democratic Convention Gen. McClernand, of Illinois, was chosen temporary chairman. He welcomed true soldiers, whether from the North or South.

Resolutions were proposed declaring the Convention merely auxiliary to the National Democratic Convention.

General W. B. Franklin, of Connecticut was nominated President of this Convention.

From New York—The Great National Democratic Convention.

NEW YORK, July 6—Noon.

The police arrangement proved inadequate this morning to keep back the surging crowd which so completely blocked the entrance to Tammany Hall that the delegates had great difficulty in entering.

At half-past 10 o'clock the delegates were generally seated.

The Convention was called to order at a quarter before eleven.

Prayer was offered up to the Throne of Grace by Rev. Wm. Quinn.

The reading of the Journal of Saturday's proceedings was dispensed with.

A delegation from the Workingmen's Convention were invited to seats.

The Committee on permanent organization reported for President Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York. (Great Cheering.)

The Committee also recommended a Vice President and Secretary from each State.

Also, that the rules and regulations by which the National Democratic Convention of 1864 was governed be adopted by this Convention.

The report was agreed to and the Committee discharged.

The committee on resolutions asked permission to hold their sittings during the sessions of the Convention. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and Hammond, of South Carolina, a committee to conduct the permanent President to the Chair.

Gov. Seymour then proceeded to the platform amid great cheering, which was long and continued. Mr. Seymour returned his thanks to the Convention for the honor thus conferred upon him. He counselled moderation, toleration and harmony. Said the most important questions were forced upon the consideration of this Convention; some of these were forced upon it by the resolutions of the late Chicago Convention; discussed briefly the Republican platform; accused that party of violating its own declarations against repudiation and unequal taxation, and then asserted solicitude for the soldiers, and soldiers' widows and orphans; accused the now dominant party of extravagant wasting of the public monies, and tainting the national credit, checking immigration by over-burdening labor with taxation, and breaking down all constitutional guarantees of republican liberty. He denied the assertion of the Republican Convention that the principles of the Declaration of Independence are now sacred on every inch of American soil, for in ten States of the Union military power suppresses civil law.

National Democratic Convention.

NEW YORK, July 6—P. M.

In the Convention to-day a large number of resolutions were offered, which were referred without debate.

Resolutions endorsing President Johnson and applauding Chief Justice Chase on the impeachment question created great applause.

A resolution was unanimously adopted urging universal amnesty without any exceptions.

Adjourned to four o'clock.

LATER.

NEW YORK, June 6—5 P. M.

The States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will vote for Chief Justice Chase on the first ballot.

The friends of Mr. Pendleton claim for him one hundred and eighty votes on the first ballot.

Chief Justice Chase has published a letter alluding to suffrage and other domestic affairs.—After expressing himself in favor of according suffrage to all citizens, he says: "On this question I adhere to my old State Rights doctrines.—In the event of nomination and success I trust I should so act that neither the great party which makes the nomination, nor the great body of patriotic citizens whose co-operation would insure success, would have cause to regret their action. It is an intense desire with me to see the Democratic party meeting the question of the day in the spirit of the day, and assuring to itself a long duration of ascendency. It can do so if it will."

The Convention reassembled.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention presented an address expressing no preference for candidates, and breathing harmony and confidence in the result.

The effort to overthrow the two-thirds rule failed.

LATER.

NEW YORK, July 6—6:30 P M.

The Convention adjourned at 6 o'clock without ballot or platform.

National Democratic Convention.

NEW YORK, July 7—Noon.

Mr. Cagger's death was announced.

Resolutions from Alexander H. Stephens were read, referred and the name of Stephens cheered.

The platform was unanimously adopted amid immense cheering. The following is a synopsis of it:

Slavery and secession are regarded as dead issues; Bonds are payable in lawful money, unless the face calls for coin; Equal taxation of all property, including coin; one currency for all; economy; reduction of the army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, and inquisitorial modes of collecting revenue; tariff for revenue; subordination of military to civil authority; restoration of all the States; amnesty for all political offences, including the restoration of suffrage in all the States; control of suffrage belongs exclusively to each State; Congress has usurped it in violation of the Constitution; reconstruction acts unconstitutional and void; thanks President Johnson, and invites all parties to unite on this platform.

The Convention then proceeded with the nominations.

Connecticut voted for English; Illinois for Richardson; Maine for Hancock and Pendleton; New Jersey for Parker. Johnson, Packer, Church and many others were nominated.

Chief Justice Chase's name was not mentioned.

First ballot—Pendleton 105; the Southerners nearly all voted for Johnson.

Second ballot—Pendleton 99½; Packer 26; Johnson 52; others scattering.

National Democratic Convention--Balloting for Candidates.

NEW YORK, July 7—6 P. M.

The following is the result of the balloting this afternoon:

On the first ballot, for Johnson, Alabama, 8; Florida, 3; Georgia, 9; Maryland, 2½; Michigan, 8; Missouri, ½; South Carolina, 6; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 6; Virginia, 10; Missouri, ½. For Pendleton, Maine, 4; Missouri, 5; Nebraska, 3; New Hampshire, 2; North Carolina, 9; Ohio, 21; Oregon, 3; West Virginia, 5. For Hancock, Louisiana, 7; Maine, 4½; Massachusetts, 11; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 2½; New Hampshire, 2. Arkansas gave 4 for English. The balance are scattering.

On the sixth ballot Pendleton received 122½; Parker, 13; Church, 33; Packer, 27; Johnson, 21; Doolittle, 12; Hendricks, 30; Blair, 5.

The balloting during the day was merely skirmishing, and at adjournment there was no indication of a final result.

The Convention will meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Seymour received nine votes on the third ballot when he again positively declined.

As yet there has been no mention made of Chase in connection with the Presidency.

On the third ballot Virginia voted for Pendleton. [Cheers.]

On the fourth ballot Florida changed from Hancock to Doolittle. North Carolina gave Pendleton 2½ and Arkansas 3. Georgia voted for Blair.

Mississippi Election, &c.

JACKSON, July 7—P. M.

The returns from all counties but two give a Democratic majority of 11,495.

There has been fine rains for three days past.—The crop prospects is excellent.

From Charleston—Another Order from Gen. Canby.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7—P. M.

General Canby has issued another order, restoring civil rule in North Carolina when the President shall have proclaimed the ratification of the Constitutional amendment. The functions of the military officers are then to cease.

Prisoners in custody under charges of violating the reconstruction acts are to be discharged.—Those in prison for other offences are to be turned over to the civil authorities.

STATE NEWS.

APPOINTMENES.—Gov. Holden has made the following appointments of Directors to represent the State in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company; Ed. R. Stanly, of Craven; C. R. Thomas, of Craven; R. F. Lehman, of Craven; R. W. King, of Lenoir; W. P. Grimsley, of Greene; A. C. Davis, of Carteret; W. B. Duncan, of Carteret; Walter Dunn, of Lenoir.

And the following appointments of Supervisors of the Insane Asylum: Robt. W. Lassiter, Jos. W. Holder, Cebern L. Harris, Jefferson Fisher and G. W. Brodie (negro).

SURPRISED.—We learn that some of the Radical members of the Legislature from the West declared, on Saturday, that "they had no idea there were so many niggers in the world." They further expressed themselves as completely disgusted with the humiliating exhibition of semi-savage Ashanteeism that presented itself on our streets, particularly as that remarkable procession moved along. Their opinion of "manhood suffrage" is very considerably *damaged*.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

A RADICAL JUDGE.—In the discharge of a public duty we owe the people of the State, and eschewing totally all personal or partizan objections we might entertain towards any of the new Superior Court Judges, recently elected, we urged several days ago, the propriety of the prompt resignation of those of them who are really incompetent to fill the office, from *any* cause. Of course, we did not expect any of them to take our advice, for the reason that we knew they would be ready to attribute it to our partizan feelings; but our purpose was simply to induce them to take time by the forelock, before they brought discredit upon the office or themselves.

Facts which had then, and which have since transpired, go to show plainly that *one* of the incumbents, at least, ought to have taken our advice. His deportment at Weldon, as described by the Wilmington Journal, a few days ago, and his still more recent behavior in this city, which we cannot particularize in these columns, call for his resignation or his impeachment.

It will be seen, by reference to the House proceedings, on Saturday, that an investigation of the matter has been initiated.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

STILL EXCELLING.—Mr. T. E. Brown, of this place, who was so successful in wheat raising last year, reports a splendid result for the present season—one hundred bushels on five acres. It was raised on a rather inferior piece of land. Treatment—deep and thorough plowing careful harrowing and a liberal use of stable manure on the thin parts.

Ten acres of the same kind of land, adjoining Mr. B's lot, yielded less than 30 bushels; and several other lots, adjoining, did but little better.

The wheat crop of this section, according to the reports we have had, will scarcely average half a crop.

Salisbury *Old North State*.

"LOIL LEGISLATOR."—Mr. Blythe, of Henderson, after having for several sessions illuminated the opposite wing of the Capitol, has transferred his effulgence, under the new regime, to the Senate Chamber. He claims, we believe, to be more intensely "loil" than any one else, and in a few remarks, when the Howard Amendment was under consideration, on Thursday, Phariseeized in that line for himself and his Radical confreres, considerably.—We wish to post the Senate as to a little matter of history in connection with Mr. Blythe.

In the Legislature of 1865-'66, Mr. Blythe in one of those nasal Jeremaids for which he is conspicuous, complained bitterly that he and other "Union" men were persecuted in the West. A Committee was at once instituted to investigate the allegation, and Mr. Blythe was summoned to appear before it. When asked to define what he meant by being "persecuted," his answer was: "*Being accused of being in favor of negro suffrage!*"—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

ANOTHER HOUSE BURNING.—We regret to learn that the smoke house of Mr Thomas Baily, of this county, was, as is believed, robbed and then fired, on Wednesday night last, destroying a quantity of bacon, lard, honey, &c. No discovery has been made of the perpetrators.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

ing Senators be permitted to qualify and take their seats, to wit: Messrs. J. W. Pardie, of Bladen, Joshua Barnes, of Wilson, W. L. Love, of Jackson, W. B. Richardson, of Moore, P. A. Wilson, of Forsythe, and W. A. Moore, of Madison, and requested more time to consider the claims of other excluded Senators, which was adopted, and the Senators named came forward and qualified. Chief Justice Pearson administered the oath.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a bill repealing that part of an act which requires the State Treasurer to give a duplicate bond, which was read.

Mr. Cook moved to lay on the table, and that it be ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lassiter offered to amend by referring the bill to the Commissioners on the Code.

The Chair decided that it would not be proper to refer the business of the Senate to committees not connected with the General Assembly.

A. H. Galloway (negro), was of the opinion that the Senate was fully competent to attend to its own business and was opposed to its reference. Both motions were rejected.

Mr. Blythe moved to suspend the rules and put the bill through its several readings.

Mr. Robbins held that, according to the rules of order, by which they were governed, a motion to suspend the rules should lie over. The Speaker sustained him, the motion to suspend was withdrawn, and no further action was taken.

Mr. Robbins moved that the committee of Investigation be required to ask the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina upon the following questions, to-wit:

1st. Whether the amendment of the Federal Constitution, entitled Art. 14, has any validity, *yet*, as a part of that Constitution, or has any force or effect in this State at this time.

2d. Whether the 3d section of the Omnibus bill (so-called) is binding upon this State, in so far as it declares who are or are not eligible to office in North Carolina; and that the Committee be instructed to report that opinion in their report.

Mr. Rich offered the following amendment, which was accepted, to wit:

"Are any of the Reconstruction acts, as passed by Congress, binding upon this State, in so far as they declare who are or are not ineligible to office in North Carolina."

On motion of Mr. Blythe, the Senate adjourned without specifying any *time for reassembling!*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, July 4th, 1868.

At half-past 10 o'clock, according to adjournment, the Speaker called the House to order.

Prayer by the Rev. —— Warwick, (negro).

Mr. Sinclair offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Public rumor charges a gentleman, occupying a high judicial position on the Superior bench of this State, with conduct on the public streets of this city and in other places, which is deemed highly offensive to good morals, and degrading to the ermine of the bench.

Therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina, That a Committee, consisting of five members, be appointed to investigate the truth of these rumors, and report thereon to this House, at an early day, in order that such action may be had in the premises as may comport with the dignity of the body and the time honored purity of the bench of the State.

Mr. S. said he regretted the necessity of presenting a resolution, but the behavior of the gentleman referred to since his election was such, unless due punishment was inflicted, as would bring the bench of the State into everlasting disgrace. Mr. S. read an extract from a daily paper (Wilmington Journal), stating the outrageous behavior of that official in Weldon, and mentioned his arrest in this city for an indecent exposure of his person.

Mr. S. moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Bowman moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Sinclair demanded the yeas and nays.

The roll was called and the House refused to lay it on the table by a vote of yeas 10, nays 64.

J. H. Harris, of Wake (negro), wanted a direct charge, properly authenticated.—He, therefore, was opposed to the resolution.

Mr. Ingram moved an investigation immediately, as he well knew the charge to be true.

Mr. Estes made it a point of order that the resolution referring to Mr. E. W. Jones was out of order, as Mr. Jones was not yet a Judge—he not having been qualified.

The Speaker sustained the point, and Mr. Sinclair withdrew the resolution.

After some further debate, Mr. Sinclair said that he had just learned that Mr. Jones qualified yesterday. He, therefore, offered the resolution again and moved its adoption.

Mr. Seymour moved to postpone until Monday next. Carried.

Mr. Ashworth, from the committee to notify the Governor that the two Houses were ready to hear him, reported that the Governor recommended that both of the Houses proceed in procession to the platform in front of the Capitol, &c.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

MONDAY, July 6, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 10½ o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Branson, of the city.

A. H. Galloway, (negro,) presented a resolution relative to the removal of disabilities of certain persons in this State. Lies over.

Mr. Burns offered a resolution, proposing the appointment of a joint committee to examine into and report the condition of the Auditor's Office. Lies over.

Mr. Robbins moved the following, as a substitute for his motion, which was pending when the Senate adjourned on Saturday, to wit:

"That the Committee of Investigation be required to ask the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina upon the following questions, to wit:

1st. Has the amendment to the Federal Constitution, known as Art. 14, any force or effect, yet, as a part of the organic Law?

2d. Has that clause of the 3rd section of the recent Act of Congress, re-admitting this State to representation in Congress, which declares that certain clases of citizens shall be deemed ineligible to office, any binding or legal force and effect in this State, as a co-equal State in the Union?

3rd. Have the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, or any of them, any legal force and effect now in this State, upon the question of the eligibility to office, under the present State government, of such classes of citizens as would be under disability by the Howard Amendment?

4th. Is the present government of this State still provisional only in its character?

And that said Committee be instructed to include said opinion or opinions in their report."

Mr. Robbins supported the resolutions in a speech of great force, followed by Messrs. Blythe, Sweet, Rich, Lassiter, Welker and Galloway (negro,) in opposition.

The question recurring on the substitute, it was lost.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, the ayes and nays were called on the original motion; which was rejected, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnes, Beeman, Love, Melchor, Mason, Purdie, Robbins, Wynne, Winstead and Wilson—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barrow, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Cook, Davis, Eaves, Etheridge, Eppes, (negro,) Forkner, Galloway, (negro, Hayes, Harrington Hall, Hyman, (negro,) Legg, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Rich, Respass, Richardson, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet, White and Welker—30.

A message was received from the House, transmitting sundry papers, to wit:

A bill providing for the qualification of officers elected under the Reconstruction acts. Read first time.

Also the report of the Joint Committee on rules for the government of intercourse between the two Houses; which was adopted.

On motion of A. H. Galloway, (negro,) his resolution, relative to election frauds in Caswell county, was taken up and adopted.

The bill repealing that part of an act, which requires the Public Treasurer to give a duplicate bond, came up, and, on motion of Mr. Brogden, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

Mr. Brogden introduced a resolution authorizing the publication of twenty copies for each member of the General Assembly, of the Inaugural Address of Governor Holden and the remarks of Judge Reade, delivered on the 4th of July.

Mr. Etheridge moved to amend by including the remarks of Lt. Gov. Caldwall, and to increase the number of copies to fifty; which amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Robbins declaring that the fundamental condition in the Omnibus bill, which seeks to restrict the right of the State hereafter to regulate suffrage, to be without legal force or effect in this State, came up.

Mr. Robbins supported the resolution in one of the most powerful, eloquent and impressive speeches we have listened to. The Senate and large audience listened with the most profound attention and with unabated interest. The Reporter cannot attempt a report and hopes that Mr. R. will furnish it for publication.

At the close of Mr. R's remarks, Mr. Barrow called for the previous question, which was agreed to, and,

On motion of Mr. Robbins, the ayes and nays were called. The vote stood as follows:

NAYS—Messrs Barrow, Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Cook, Davis, Eaves, Etheridge, Eppes, negro, Forkner, Galloway, negro, Hayes, Harrington, Hall, Hyman, negro, Legg, Lassiter, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Rich, Respass, Richardson, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet, White, Wynne, Winstead, Welker—32.

AYES—Messrs Barnes, Beeman, Love, Melchor, Mason, Purdie, Robbins, Wilson—8.

On motion of A. H. Galloway, negro, the Senate took a recess until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES."

MONDAY, July 6, 1868.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Branson, of the city.

Mr. Morrill, of Brunswick, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Estes presented a memorial from Cooper Hutchins, of Duplin, in reference to the payment of taxes. Referred to the committee on Claims, when such committee is appointed.

RESOLUTIONS, &C.

By Mr. Gunter: A resolution requesting the Governor to furnish each member a copy of the Constitution and Ordinances of the late Convention. Adopted.

By Mr. Hodgins: A resolution that the Commission who were appointed by the late Convention to codify the laws, be invited to address the House, in Committee of the Whole on the subject.

By Mr. Blair: A resolution postponing the collection of taxes in Randolph, due for the year 1868, until the first day of November.

Mr. Hodnett moved to insert "Caswell" in its provisions.

After some further discussion, Mr. Blair withdrew the resolution, as the matter would be covered by a general bill.

By Mr. Abbott: A joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commission of three to examine into the Literary fund, including the University—said committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Durham did not see the necessity of such a measure. We had a Superintendent of Instruction whose business it was to transact such matters. The Commission would have to be paid, at the expense of the State. Why not authorize the Speaker of this House to appoint a committee to report on such business? That would be no additional expense to the State, if a special committee was really necessary.—He, therefore, was opposed to the resolution.

After some debate between Messrs. Abbott and Durham, Mr. A. consented to modify his resolution by authorizing the Speaker of the House to appoint a committee of three to make an examination. The resolution was then adopted.

By Mr. Sinclair: A bill entitled "an act to change the method of electing the Judges of the several Superior Courts."

[This bill provides for the election of the Superior Court Judges by the electors of each Judicial district, instead of a general election.]

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Sinclair called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained and resulted in the House refusing to sustain the motion to table, by a vote of yeas 46, nays 50.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the bill was referred to the committee on the Judiciary, when appointed.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, his bill to provide a new term of the Superior Court in Caldwell county, was taken up and put on its second reading and passed.

The bill was then read for the third time, adopted and ordered to be engrossed and transmitted to the Senate.

By Mr. White: A bill in regard to the collection of arrears of taxes from the securities of deceased Sheriffs, allowing until January 1st, 1869, for such collection.

The bill was put on its second reading and adopted; when

On motion of Mr. Seymour, its third reading was postponed until to-morrow.

By Mr. Kinney: A bill to amend the charter of the Davidson Copper Mining Company. The bill passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed and transmitted to the Senate.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Sinclair's resolutions came up, in regard to raising a Committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Jones, recently elected Judge.

The Chair decided that the name of the gentleman, whom the resolution charges with misconduct, should appear.

Mr. Sinclair was then allowed to insert the name, when

Mr. Seymour said that, as a member of the legal profession, whose character is measurably dependent upon the character of its members—and as one of the party who elected the Judge referred to, and which does not desire to sustain any of its members in any dereliction of duty—and as a citizen of the State of North Carolina, and as such, interested in the purity and respectability of its Judiciary, he had no desire to interpose any obstacle to the investigation desired; but there are reasons, known to many members of this House, which it is not necessary for me now to give, which render it expedient to postpone a vote on this matter. I, therefore, move that the consideration of it be postponed until Thursday morning next.

Mr. Sinclair agreed to the postponement, and the chair announced it the special order for that day.

Mr. Abbott, from the committee appointed to draft rules of order, reported that they had not been able to submit a set, but would do so this afternoon. He moved that when the House adjourn, that it adjourn until 4 o'clock this afternoon.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Mooring, the House then adjourned.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Howard Amendment and Disabilities—The Radicals Afraid to Admit Conservatives—Mr. Robbins, of Rowan—The "Inauguration"—Judge Reade—The Gubernatorial Procession—The Journal and Judge (?) Jaybird Jones—The Senatorial Contest—North Carolina Railroad, &c.

RALEIGH, July 6, 1868.

Dear Journal:—You and your readers are advised, ere this, of everything that has transpired of any importance in the "Congressional Legislature," since my last letter. The ratification, by both Houses, of the Howard Amendment, and the further proceedings which have been had on the subject of "disabilities," constitute all of consequence that has taken place. The opinion among all men, not biased by party malignity, is that the Howard Amendment being ratified, the Reconstruction Acts in their application to North Carolina have expired by their own limitation; and, consequently, the Howard Amendment being not yet a part of the Constitution of the United States, all the excluded members are entitled to admission, until, at least, it *does* become a part thereof. The ruling of *Lieut. Gov.* (Heaven save the mark!) Tod Caldwell, that the Howard Amendment is operative *as to North Carolina*, whether it shall become a part of the Federal Constitution or not, is laughed at even in Radical circles. It only shows into what absurd paths a very *little* mind, in search of very *little* objects, will travel.

The indications are, judging from the fact that six of the banned Senators (three Radicals and three Conservatives) were admitted on Saturday, that no rigid rule of exclusion will prevail, except as to certain *men*. I question whether if it could be made to appear as clear as a sun-beam that Judge Osborne, Hon. Bedford Brown, and Hon. Josiah Turner were entitled to their seats, they would be permitted to occupy them. The dastards *fear* these gentlemen; and they have, especially, a horror of Jo. Turner, which is only equalled by that which some of them evidently have for soap and water. It is a consolation to know that whether these gentlemen are ostracized or not, we still have in the Senate a gallant, able and fearless champion, who, like Durham in the other wing, is more than a match for the combined phalanx of scallawags and carpet-baggers. I allude to Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, who is rapidly making his mark as one of the first men in the State.

Of the disgusting, humiliating and saddening spectacles of this degenerate era, that which presented itself in this city on Saturday is entitled to an infamous pre-eminence. I will not attempt to describe it. Holden was escorted by a procession to the Capitol grounds and delivered his "Inaugural." There, surrounded by from four to five thousand ragged and filthy negroes, and only, I am glad to say, some two hundred whites, including such members of the two Houses of the Legislature as were willing to be present, this bad man desecrated the day and disgraced the Executive office by the utterance of sentiments, clothed in plausible garniture, which, if practically carried out, will "organize a h—ll" in North Carolina. When he declared that any attempt to interfere with the political rights of the negro would bring on bloodshed and be resisted by them to the death, the excited Africans yelled out, "It will! it will!" The whole affair was a nigger inauguration of a nigger Governor, and was such a scene, in all its accessories and incidents, as might have taken place in Congo or Guinea, save that there were a few—thank God! only a *very* few—degraded white men who were willing participants.

After Holden concluded, Judge Reade volunteered a few remarks, which were, perhaps, not offensive in themselves, but where was the occasion for any such exhibition by Judge Reade? It was simply superserviceable. You may tell your readers that it need excite no surprise. Judge Reade is thought to be in full Radical communion, and it was an unfortunate mistake that he should have been supported by the Conservatives of the State in the late election. At some future time, I will tell you more in this connection.

The procession which escorted Holden was a rich affair—equal to quite anything in its line that the most fertile and humorous imagination could conceive. He rode in a barouche, drawn by four sorry horses, with one lugubrious individual holding an umbrella over him. Not more than thirty whites were in the long procession, and they were mainly Freedmen's Bureau employes. *Not a white soldier* joined in, and—all honor to our citizens!—not a dozen of our towns-people. Such as *did* join of the latter, they say, were a scurvy set. As Holden rode up the street, he looked like a malefactor going to the place of execution, followed by the black rabble that usually attend such pleasing entertainments. A wag remarked that but one thing was needed to make the whole thing complete, and that was that Jaybird Jones should have brought up the rear, in the remarkable attitude in which he was seen on the streets a day or two since!

By the way, you will perceive that a resolution was introduced in the House on Saturday, looking to this immaculate *Judge's* (oh! sorrow for North Carolina!) impeachment, based upon a recent article in the *Journal*, exposing his conduct at Weldon, and upon the further fact that the Mayor of this city had issued a warrant against him for an indecent exposure of his person while in a state of intoxication. The following story is current on the streets:

While *Jaybird* was in the condition referred to in the Mayor's warrant, he passed two gentlemen—one a former distinguished Judge of North Carolina, and the other one of the *high-up* Radical Judges elect.—Said the latter to the former: "Judge, doesn't *that* make you ashamed that you ever were a Judge?" The admirable reply was: "No, sir; *I* was a Judge under the honored old Constitution, when it *was* a credit to be a Judge. If I were a Judge under the new *regime* I *should* be ashamed!" Wasn't *that* a shot between wind and water?

The Senatorial contest waxes warmer and warmer. There is beginning to be much talk among scalawags about "North Carolina pride," &c., (as if these fellows could feel *pride* in anything), but I adhere to the opinion that the carpet-baggers have the track—with the mongrel New Hampshire filly in the lead. I will try to keep you posted.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the N. C. R. R. takes place in this city on Thursday. A lively time is anticipated. Bill Smith, of Johnston, is said to be the "coming man" as President. On the strength of his prospects he has bought a stove-pipe hat, and otherwise burnished up what, I am informed, used to be a very dilapidated appearance—about the time, for instance, that he hunted deserters with dogs during the war. He is now very "loil." If his success in running a Railroad is only equalled by his success in running down Confederate deserters, he will make a good President.

The people here are all agog to-day to hear from New York. A large ratification meeting will be promptly held, and the best talent in the Legislature and city will be heard from. Dor.

For the Journal.

Judge Reade—"We are at Home."

"Justice Reade, on taking leave of the House of Representatives, said: 'FELLOW-CITIZENS, WE ARE AT HOME.' There was a world of meaning in these simple words They were warmly applauded."—*Standard, July 2d.*

NORTH CAROLINA, July 6, 1868.

Messrs. Editors: No public man in North Carolina assumes a more grave and dignified carriage than Judge Reade. A dog would scarcely dare to bark in his presence, and boys at marbles would fly away at his approach. The written opinions of the Judge seem to be in keeping with his outward deportment—in fact, both always appear to be "upon stilts"—they are so very "high up."

Our grave and dignified friend, was, it seems, called upon to administer the oath of office to the members elect of the "House of Representatives." One would suppose that so decorous a personage, upon performing this duty would have quietly retired with that judicial gravity becoming "his station." But when "His Honor" surveyed the scene before him, where the grateful odor of the piebald assemblage was wafted to his nostrils, when he saw the native scallawag, the Yankee adventurer, and the thick-lipped Ethiopian, occupy those seats from which the brightest and best of his former confreres were excluded, his heart expanded to the magnitude of the occasion—his person swelled with emotion—forgetting alike his sense of propriety, and his cherished dignity, his gushing feelings overcame him, and extending his arms as if he would clasp his friends and brudders in one long, loving embrace, he was forced to exclaim, in tones ecstatic, "FELLOW-CITIZENS, WE ARE AT HOME."

"Simple words, truly, but what a world of meaning!"—worthy, indeed, of their period of gestation, or incubation, which was precisely two years, eight months, twenty-eight days and twenty-three hours. On the 2d day of October, A. D. 1865, at 12 M., Judge Reade conceived. On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 A. M., he was happily delivered, the "Chief Justice" acting as man midwife, and "Gov. Holden" standing sponsor for the fretting brat. On the day and at the hour, first above named, Judge Reade addressed an assemblage, of sufferable odor at least, from the very same tribune. "Fellow-citizens," he said, "*we* are going home,"—"*eo instanti*" he became impregnated, and had been looking for a place of delivery, until, happy man! he found it in that identical spot, and Gov. Holden, who witnessed the conception and was present at the accouchment, now dandles the baby.

"Times change and we change with them." Not so with Judge Reade. It is true, that during the Convention of 1865 and 1866, he was out-and-out opposed to "negro suffrage,"—it is even doubtful whether he did not desire, in deference to his Western friends, to exclude negroes from the "basis of representation." It is very true that he then made a right manly speech, in response to General Howard, deprecating the existence even of the "Freedmen's Bureau." It is very true that he was then opposed to all punishment, and to any exclusion from office, for past offences; but what of all this! Judge Reade has arrived, not, indeed, at the "old mansion," but at a mansion where *he has a place at the table.* This is sufficient for him.

The "world of meaning" in those "simple words" means simply, that Judge Reade endorses the whole Radical policy of Reconstruction. He could not have declared his approval in more emphatic terms. *He is at home* in the Radical mansion—*there let him stay.* He has not yet reached that "old mansion built upon a rock," pictured in his Convention inaugural, but he has taken up his abode in the new one built upon sand, and when it totters to its base, as assuredly it will, no one will make longer strides for the "old home" than Judge Reade, to find, I trust, the door slammed in his face, and himself "*left out in the cold.*" Q.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

National Democratic Convention--Ballotings for Candidates.

NEW YORK, July 8—Noon.

On the SEVENTH BALLOT, Indiana split, a majority going for Hendricks, Mississippi for Pendleton, Tennessee 4½ for Pendleton.

EIGHTH BALLOT.—Louisiana for Pendleton; New York solidly for Hendricks, amidst the wildest excitement, cheers and hisses. Result: Pendleton, 156½; Hendricks, 75; balance much scattered.

NINTH BALLOT.—Pendleton, 144; Hendricks, 80½; Hancock, 34½; balance widely scattering. Pennsylvania still adheres to Governor Packer.

TENTH and ELEVENTH BALLOTS—Show little change. On the ELEVENTH Chase received one and a half votes amidst great applause and some hisses.

TWELFTH BALLOT—Pendleton, 145½; Hendricks, 89; Hancock, 30; Chase, ½; McClellan, 1. This last vote created much applause.

THIRTEENTH BALLOT—Shows but little change. McClellan's name does not appear. Franklin Pierce receives one vote.

National Democratic Convention--Balloting for Candidates.

NEW YORK, July 8—5 P. M.

The following is the result of the balloting this afternoon:

On the thirteenth ballot Virginia voted for Hancock.

Fourteenth ballot unchanged.

On the fifteenth ballot Connecticut split, giving Hancock 3; Nebraska goes for Hendricks; Pennsylvania votes for Hancock. Result: For Pendleton, 129; Hancock, 79½; Hendricks, 82½.

On the sixthteenth ballot Arkansas, Georgia and Louisiana voted for Hancock. Result: Hancock, 116; Pendleton, 107; Hendricks, 70.

On the seventeenth ballot Illinois split between Hendricks and Pendleton; Nebraska votes for Hoffman. Result: Hancock, 137; Pendleton, 70; Hendricks, 80.

On the eighteenth ballot New Jersey gave Hancock 3; Illinois votes solidly for Hendricks. Result: Pendleton 56; Hancock 144; Hendricks, 87.

The balloting to-day shows nothing definite.

Hancock's friends were confident of a favorable result on the eighteenth ballot. But the event discourages them very much, and they reluctantly yielded to adjournment.

A coalition between Hendricks and Pendleton is hopeless, and it is apprehended that Hancock has achieved his highest vote.

The following are the details of the eighteenth and last ballot:

Alabama, for Hancock, 8; Arkansas, Hancock, 5; California, Hancock, 1½; Pendleton 3, Chase ½; Connecticut, Hancock 3, Pendleton 3; Delaware, Hancock 1, Pendleton 2; Florida, Hancock 3; Georgia, Hancock 9; Illinois, Hendricks, 16; Indiana, Pendleton 3, Hendricks 10; Iowa, Pendleton 8; Kansas, Hancock 1, Hendricks 2; Kentucky, Hancock 4½, Pendleton 4½, Hendricks 2; Louisiana, Hancock 7; Maine, Hancock 4½, Pendleton, 1½, Hendricks ½; Massachusetts, Hancock 11, Pendleton 1; Michigan, Hendricks 8; Minnesota, Hancock 7, Hendricks 4; Nebraska, Hoffman 3; Nevada, Pendleton 3; New Hampshire, Hancock 3½, Pendleton 1, Hendricks ½; New Jersey, Hancock 3, Pendleton ½, Parker 3½; New York, Hendricks 33; North Carolina, Hancock 9; Ohio, Pendleton 21; Oregon, Pendleton 3; Pennsylvania, Hancock 26; Rhode Island, Doolittle 4; South Carolina, Hancock 6; Tennessee, Johnson 10; Texas, Hancock 6; Vermont, Hendricks 5; Virginia, Hancock 10; West Virginia, Hendricks 5; Wisconsin, Doolittle 8.

OUR NOON DISPATCHES.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

NOMINATION OF GOV. H. SEYMOUR OF NEW YORK—GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

NEW YORK, July 9—Noon.

19TH BALLOT—Pendleton was withdrawn. Ohio voted for Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania. New York adhered to Hendricks. Tennessee for Hancock. Result of ballot, Hancock 135½; Hendricks 107½; others scattering.

20TH BALLOT—Ohio gave Hendricks 11. Chase lost the ½ vote he had steadily received from California. Result—Hancock 142½; Hendricks 121; others scattering.

21ST BALLOT—Missouri voted for Hancock.—Tennessee split, giving Presi'ent Johnson 5.—Massachusetts gave Chase 4, which was received with hisses, drowned by tumultuous applause.—Result—Hancock 135½; Hendricks 132. English 19; Chase 4; others scattering.

22D BALLOT—Hendricks gained heavily, when Ohio declared for Seymour. Gov. Seymour immediately rose and positively declined the nomination. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, insisted that Mr. Seymour must yield to the demonstration in his favor. North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin and other States immediately changed their votes for Seymour. The delegates in all parts of the Hall arose and amidst the greatest enthusiasm and excitement changed their votes, resulting in the unanimous nomination of Seymour.

The excitement reached the streets, and soon cannon belched the news in tones of thunder.

The Convention proceeded to vote for a candidate for Vice President.

[A private dispatch says that General Blair will be the nominee for Vice-President.]

From Raleigh—Proceedings of the Legislature, &c.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 8—P. M.

The proceedings of the General Assembly on Monday, Tuesday, and to-day are of no general interest. Enrolling and Engrossing Clerks have been elected, the latter, O'Hara, negro, is considered better qualified than the Enrolling Clerk.

Mr. Bowman, of the House, introduced a bill providing for Public Schools, and requiring separate schools for blacks and whites. Referred to the committee on Education.

Caucussing and electioneering for United States Senators are kept up continually. It is rumored that the friends of Gen. Abbott, of New Hampshire, and John Pool, of Pasquotank, have formed a strong combination to secure the election. This plan, if successful, would deprive the West of a Senator, and also defeat Gen. Dockery.

Next Tuesday will determine the matter if not sooner determined in caucus.

It is understood that Gov. Holden and his new Board of Supervisors of the State Lunatic Asylum—one of whom is a Canadian negro preacher, have removed Dr. E. C. Fisher, the able Superintendent of the Asylum, who has been in that position since its establishment, and appointed Dr. Grissom, a county physician from Granville.

Other removals and appointments of the same kind are expected.

Markets.

NEW YORK, July 9—Noon.

Gold 140⅜. Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 113¼. North Carolina sixes, 74½; ex-coupon, 73. Virginia sixes, ex-coupon, 58½; new 57½. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupon, 70⅜; new 69½.

Flour 10@15 cents better. Wheat 1@2 cents better. Corn 1@2 cents better. Mess Pork $27 87½. Lard firmer. Cotton quiet at 32½@33 cts. Freights quiet. Spirits Turpentine steady at 42½@43 cents. Rosin quiet—Strained Common $2 75.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Commencement Exercises of this institution came off in the pleasant little town of Goldsboro' on the 1st and 2d instant.—The large number of pupils examined—some seventy, it is stated—exhibited great proficiency and did credit both to themselves and the College. Four excellent essays were read by young ladies of the College—one of whom was Miss Eliza Hamilton, of this city—who chose for her subject, "The Fall of Man."

The Commencement Sermon, by Rev. J. H. Dally, of our city, is thus spoken of by the New Berne *Journal of Commerce:*

At half-past eight o'clock in the evening, Rev. J. H. Dally, of Wilmington, delivered the annual Commencement sermon to the young ladies at the Methodist Church. Those who attended the lecture—knowing the fine abilities of the talented clergyman—expected an intellectual treat, and it is but justice to state that their anticipations were gratified. The address was impassioned and eloquent, and added credit to both Mr. Dally and the cloth he so ably represents.

Robbery in Open Day.

RED BANKS, ROBESON COUNTY, July 6, 1868.

Editors Journal:—Saturday 7 o'clock, A. M., the store of A. Peacock & McCaullum was entered by prizing the floor, and goods amounting to fifty dollars carried off. Mr. Kelly was absent at breakfast at the time. Search was made, but it proved futile. We have, Messrs. Editors, existing in this county an organized band of thieves and desperadoes, and so thoroughly accomplished in their villany, that nothing but the strong arm of the military will subdue them. God save our country if this is the fruit of Reconstruction. Thefts are committed every day, of the most daring nature, and if not put down, this country will be ruined.

Respectfully yours.

JONATHAN WORTH.—In retiring from the Gubernatorial Chair of North Carolina, Governor Worth will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that he takes with him to private life, the esteem and confidence of those men in North Carolina whose esteem and confidence are worth something.

Thousands, who distrusted Governor Worth when first nominated, have learned the value of the man, his sterling integrity, incorruptible honesty, and firm devotion to the right—have learned to appreciate his sound practical sense and the administrative abilities which he has displayed.

He retires to private life, at a period in the history of the State pregnant with great interests—at a time when the Old State is passing away and when vital changes are taking place. May health and success attend him, and may his later years behold the State of his love regenerated, disenthralled and redeemed from the rule of scalawagery, bounding forward in a career of unexampled prosperity!

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

There is a dwarf in Lanesboro, Mass. forty years old and only three feet high.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	40	@	42
BEEF CATTLE, ₽ 100 lbs.	7 00	@	10 00
BRICKS, ₽ M.	10 00	@	15 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 60	@	3 25
New	3 00	@	3 50
CANDLES, ₽ ℔.,			
Tallow	18	@	20
Adamantine	22	@	23
Sperm	50	@	55
COFFEE, ₽ ℔.,			
Java	38	@	40
Laguayra	27	@	28
Rio	21	@	24
St. Domingo	25	@	28
COTTON, ₽ ℔.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	27	@	30
Strict Mid'g		@	30
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₽ yd	60	@	24
Dundee	26	@	28
Rope, ₽ ℔	7	@	12
CORN MEAL, ₽ bushel	1 45	@	1 50
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₽ yard	13	@	18
Yarn, ₽ 5 ℔	1 85	@	1 90
FEATHERS, ₽ ℔	65	@	75
FISH, ₽ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00	@	25 00
No. 2	20 00	@	22 00
No. 3	15 00	@	16 00
Mullets	8 00	@	9 00
Herring,			
East	0 00	@	0 00
N.C.roe	0 00	@	0 00
do cut	8 50	@	9 00
do gross	0 00	@	7 00
Dry Cod, ₽ ℔	9	@	10
FLOUR, ₽ bbl., Northern			
Family	10 50	@	16 00
Superfine	8 00	@	9 00
Fine	7 00	@	8 00
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	12 00	@	12 50
Superfine	11 00	@	11 50
GLUE, ₽ ℔	20	@	25
GUNNY BAGS	30	@	32
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	00 00	@	90 00
GRAIN, ₽ bushel,			
Corn	1 25	@	1 35
Oats	95	@	1 00
Peas, Cow	1 50	@	1 60
Rice, rough	2 50	@	2 75
Carolina	11½	@	12
HIDES, ₽ ℔.,			
Green	9	@	9¼
Dry	12½	@	15
HAY, ₽ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 20	@	1 30
Northern	0 65	@	0 75
IRON, ₽ ℔.,			
English, ass'd	8	@	10
American, ref.	0	@	10
American, sheer	9	@	10
Swede	10	@	12
Hoop, ₽ ton	135 00	@	140 00
LIQUORS, ₽ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 75	@	2 25
Bourbon	2 00	@	4 00
N. E. Rum	3 00	@	4 00
Gin	4 00	@	7 00
Brandy	4 00	@	9 00
LUMBER, (River, Fl'r Bds	15 00	@	17 00
Wide do	12 00	@	14 00
Scantling	10 00	@	12 00
LIME, ₽ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
From store	1 60	@	1 65
MOLASSES, ₽ gallon, Cuba, hhds	45	@	47½
do bbls	50	@	52½
Sugar house	42½	@	45
do bbls	45	@	47½
Syrup, bbls	60	@	1 00
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₽ 280 lbs.			
New Virgin	0 0	@	2 60
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 60
Hard	0 00	@	1 50
Tar, ₽ bbl	0 00	@	2 15
Tar, in ordr	0 00	@	2 50
Pitch, City	3 00	@	3 25
Rosin, pale	4 00	@	5 00
do No. 1	2 50	@	3 00
do No. 2	2 00	@	2 05
do No. 3	1 90	@	1 95
Spirits Turpentine, ₽ gal	38½	@	39
NAILS, ₽ ℔.,			
Cut	5 75	@	6 00
OILS, ₽ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00	@	3 00
Linseed	1 40	@	1 50
Machinery	1 75	@	2 00
Kerosene	45	@	50
PEA NUTS,	2 75	@	3 00
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	0 00	@	1 50
Irish, ₽ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
PROVISIONS, ₽ ℔., N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	21	@	22
Middlings	19	@	20
Shoulders	17	@	18½
Hog round	19	@	20
Western Bacon.			
Hams	20	@	22
Middlings	17	@	18
Shoulders	15	@	16
Lard, N. C.	20	@	21
do North'rn	16	@	20
Butter, N. C.	30	@	35
do North'rn	40	@	45
Cheese	15	@	18
PORK, Northern, ₽ bbl.			
City Mess	30 00	@	31 00
Thin "	28 00	@	29 00
Prime	27 00	@	28 00
Rump	00 00	@	00 00
SALT, Alum, bush	0 50	@	60
Liverpool, sack, ground cargo	1 80	@	2 00
from store	2 20	@	2 25
American	1 90	@	2 10
SUGAR, ₽ ℔., Cuba	13½	@	14
Porto Rico	14½	@	15
C	15½	@	16½
B	16½	@	17
A	00	@	17½
Crushed	00	@	18
SOAP, ₽ ℔., Northern	7	@	11
Wilmington	7	@	11
Ext. Family	10½	@	11
Family	10	@	10
Chemical	9½	@	10
Pale	7½	@	8
SHINGLES, ₽ M., Contract	4 00	@	5 00
Common	2 50	@	3 50
STAVES, ₽ M., W. O. bbl	00 00	@	00 00

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

Judge (?) Jones.

We are informed that Judge (?) E. Wilkins Jones, of the new judiciary of the State, traveled from Goldsboro' to Weldon during the present week in a State of beastly and oblivious intoxication. His condition at Weldon was most deplorable, becoming very offensive to the olfactory nerves of the guests of the Hotel. His situation appealed to the sympathies of a gentleman who "abated the nuisance" with soap and water. North Carolinians must bow their heads in shame at this dishonor to her judiciary. O, how its ancient prestige and virtues "plead, like angels, trumpet-tongued, against the deep damnation" of this disgrace.

The Holden Family.

Holden has been for ten years endeavoring to obtain office through the votes of North Carolinians, but in vain. Now, however, when the virtue, intelligence and character of the State is debased, and negroes and interlopers control the destinies of North Carolina, he finds himself for the first time occupying a very doubtful eminence. And his son, Joseph, who has never before aspired to any office, becomes the presiding officer of the first House of Representatives under the negro Constitution. Already we find *new* North Carolina reversing the matured judgment of *old* North Carolina. With Holden *pere* as Governor and Holden *fils* as Speaker of the House, it requires no prescience to proclaim that there has been a political and social revolution in this State. "We are going home."

The New Regime.

General CANBY has issued his official order, removing Governor WORTH and appointing W. W. Holden and Tod R. Caldwell to be Governor and Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, and also providing for the qualification of newly elected officials and prescribing their duties. As it is important to the entire State that our people should know what is the law, who are the officials, and for these last to be able to qualify properly and discharge their duties with intelligence, we give the order in full. It also forms an important link in the chain of Reconstruction, which must live as a disgrace to the United States.

The order is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30, 1868.
[*General Orders, No. 120.*]

In conformity with the law of the United States, passed June 25, 1868, entitled "An Act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," all officers of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, duly elected and qualified under the Constitutions thereof, and not prohibited from holding office in said States by the third section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article Fourteen, will, upon the ratification of the said amendment by the Legislature, be inaugurated without delay; taking the oath of office prescribed by the Constitutions of the States in which they have been elected, and otherwise qualifying in conformity with the laws of said States.

1. So much of the provisions of General Orders No, 29, of May 2, and No. 83, of May 12, 1868, from these Headquarters, as designates the time for the officers elected under the new constitution to enter upon their duties, and requires them to take the oath prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862, being superseded by the law above cited, is hereby revoked.

2. The third section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as Article Fourteen, is republished for the information and government of those whom it may concern:

ARTICLE XIV.

* * * * * * * * *

"SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

* * * * * * * * *

Should the disabilities of any of the officers elect not have been removed, or if they should from any other cause be unable to qualify, the fact will be immediately reported to the Governor of the State, and the present incumbents, if they are charged with any active administrative duties, or with the care of public records, or with the custody of public money or public property, will, in conformity with the law, hold over until their successors be duly qualified.

3. To facilitate the organization of the new State governments, the following appointments are made:

To be Governor of North Carolina, W. W. Holden, Governor elect, *vice* Jonathan Worth, removed.

To be Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, Tod R. Caldwell, Lieutenant Governor elect, to fill an original vacancy.

To take effect July 1, 1868, on the meeting of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

To be Governor of South Carolina, Robert K. Scott, Governor elect, *vice* Jas. L. Orr, removed.

To be Lieutenant Governor, Lemuel Boozer, Lieutenant Governor elect, to fill a vacancy.

To take effect July 6, 1868, on the meeting of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina.

4. The County Courts of North Carolina and the District Courts of South Carolina having been abolished, the records of all such courts will be transferred to the custody of the clerks of the courts of the respective counties, and all unexecuted processes or other unfinished business of the said courts will be returned, in the former State to the Superior Court, and in the latter to the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, at the first ensuing session held in such county; and in like manner the records, papers and public property in the custody of the Clerks of said County and District Courts, as well as in the hands of Clerks and Masters in Equity in North Carolina shall be turned over to the incoming Clerks of said Superior Courts and Courts of Common Pleas.

5. Unless, or until otherwise directed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, the duty of approving the bonds of public officers of counties will be devolved upon the County Commissioners elected under the new constitution.

6. For the purpose of organization, the County Commissioners elect of each county in the State of North Carolina shall, on the day provided by the Constitution for them to enter upon their duties, or as soon thereafter as practicable, assemble together at the courthouse in each county, and elect one of their number chairman, who shall thereupon request the chairman of the retiring County Court to administer the oath of office to the said Commissioners; and the said chairman of the retiring County Court is hereby empowered and required immediately to administer to the said Commissioners, severally, the oath prescribed by said constitution; which oath having been by them then and there taken and subscribed, said Board of County Commissioners shall be deemed duly qualified and inducted into office.

The County Commissioners elect in South Carolina will organize in like manner, the retiring Ordinary in each county administering the oath.

7. Until the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina shall expressly prescribe by law the duties of the Sheriffs, Coroners and Clerks of Courts chosen or authorized to be chosen at the election held in said State on the 2d and 3d of June, 1868, the officers so elected shall, after qualification, perform the duties prescribed for said officers by law under the existing provisional government of the State.

8. Until otherwise provided by law, the Judges of Probate elected in South Carolina shall perform the duties heretofore performed by Ordinaries; and in respect to business appertaining to minors, and the allotment of dower, and in cases of idiocy and lunacy, and persons *non compos mentis*, shall conduct their proceedings as far as possible in conformity with the rules and regulations governing the practice in like cases in the courts of the provisional government now authorized by law to take jurisdiction of such business; and records and public property in the hands of Ordinaries will be transferred to the Probate Judges.

9 In like manner, until otherwise provided by law, the powers and duties of County Commissioners in South Carolina shall include the powers and duties heretofore pertaining to Commissioners of the Poor, Commissioners of Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Cuts, Commissioners of Public Buildings, and Commissioners to approve the Bonds of Public officers; and in discharge thereof, said County Commissioners will be governed as far as practicable by the laws and usages regulating the functions of the offices, the powers and duties of which are hereby conferred upon them.

10. It shall be the duty of each of the Boards of County Commissioners in South Carolina immediately after their organization, to appoint a Treasurer to act until otherwise provided by law, who shall be required before entering upon his duties, to enter into bond to the Board, with sureties to be approved by the Board, and in amount to be fixed by the Board, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, which bond shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court for the county; and such treasurer shall safely keep and disburse all funds belonging to the Board; and for his services shall be allowed a commission to be fixed by the Board, on all sums received and paid away, but no commission or fee shall be allowed on the transfer of funds to the treasurer from his predecessor, nor from the treasurer to his successor, nor shall the commission allowed to the treasurer exceed the rate of two per cent. on moneys received, and two per cent. on moneys paid away.

11. The Circuit Judges, who shall be chosen by the General Assembly, shall, until otherwise provided by law, be authorized to exercise in suits in equity hereafter commenced all the powers heretofore pertaining to Chancellors, subject to rules of procedure to be fixed by Justices of the Supreme Court; and until the adoption of such rules, the existing rules of chancery practice shall be followed.

By Command of Bvt. Maj-Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY:
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de-Camp,
Act'g Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

The Suffrage Issue.

There is much discussion going on in the Democratic and Conservative journals of the country in regard to the great issues of the coming Presidential canvass. Their importance, not less than the very great difference of opinion in regard to what is the proper line of policy, renders these discussions of much moment. The New York *World* has given rise to this conflict of opinion by contending that the question of suffrage in the Southern States would pass from the control of the Federal Government upon the admission of their Senators and Representatives to their seats in Congress, and under the new constitutions framed therein. That paper therefore argues that this question is a dead one, for the present, at least, and should not enter into the issues of the campaign. This position has been vehemently assailed, finding support in but few papers, North or South.

So far as it is a practical question, if this position finds endorsement in the New York Convention, which assembles to-day, then the Southern people have but little interest in the deliberations or the election of its candidates. With our State and local governments in the hands of the negroes and their white allies, our jury-boxes filled with the most ignorant and corrupt of our population, our judiciary debased, and our Executive and police officers hostile in feeling and interest to every right we hold sacred and every sentiment we cherish, from which there is no relief, it can matter but little to us who represents us in the Congress of the United States or fills the Chief Executive Chair of the country. If the Jacobins can disregard fundamental laws and place several States under the control of a portion of their population, not recognized by their constitutions as citizens, and not considered, from their profound ignorance and long enslavement, as competent electors, and there is no remedy from this unconstitutional dilemma, save with the consent of these illegally enfranchised persons, there is then a fundamental error in our political organism, which we believe will find correction, with the consent of the people, not only from motives of justice and right, but upon the principle of self-preservation, which overrides laws and disregards constitutions.

We do not intend to enter into the argument upon the constitutionality of the various modes proposed by the Democratic party, should it get in power, to do away with the illegal governments established in the South; but we are satisfied with the entire *practicability* of its peaceful accomplishment by means of the very precedents furnished by the last two Congresses, and the powers legitimately possessed by the Legislative department of the government. Let the people of the North proclaim by their votes that they disapprove of, and will not enforce, universal suffrage, and the redemption of the South from their bayonet-imposed governments will follow as "night the day."

We think that, *in practice*, it is useless to argue upon the constitutionality of these measures and the remedy from the evils they bring upon us. It would be difficult for one to go back two years in our history and deduce from the Constitution any powers by which the present condition of affairs could possibly be brought about. Nay, we need go back but a few days to see how impossible it would be, under the very laws adopted for the reconstruction of North Carolina, to inaugurate the new government until the Howard Amendment was incorporated in the Constitution of the United States. Yet, in practice, there is no difficulty. A military ukase is issued and all legal defects are cured, and from the first of July until the State is admitted to representation in Congress—(and why not until the Fourteenth Article is officially proclaimed as a part and parcel of the Federal Constitution ?)—Mr. Holden is the *Provisional* Governor of the State, and the members of the General Assembly, now in session, compose the *Provisional* Legislature, by military appointment, without having taken the required test-oath. The proceedings are justified by those in power, on account of the anomalous situation of the country following from the secession of the Southern States and the results consequent upon that action. "The Constitution," says a leading Northern Radical paper, "did not anticipate or provide for it. The measures taken to quell the rebellion were extra-constitutional, and all steps taken toward rehabitation must be measurably so."

The decision in the Rhode Island case by the Supreme Court of the United States, "that the sovereignty in every State resides in the people of the State," and that the question whether they have altered or changed their form of government, "is to be settled by the political power. And when that power has decided, the Courts are bound to take notice of its decision, and to follow it," would seem, in view of the fact that Congress, "the political power," has, or soon will decide, that these States have "changed their governments," that in law and in practice the question was settled against us beyond the power of appeal.

During the war, certain citizens of Virginia, affecting not to recognize the power of her people to withdraw from the Union, and declining to obey her constitutionally elected authorities, met in the city of Wheeling and organized a rival government with Mr. PEIRPOINT as Governor. The "political power" recognized this new organization as the lawful government of Virginia. Under the decision in the DORR case, above quoted from, the Court held that under the article of the Constitution which requires Congress to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, "it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State." The decision continues:

"For as the United States guarantee to each State a republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is established or not. And when the Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted to the councils of the Union, the authority of the government under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority. And its decision is binding upon every other department of the Government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal."

Under the government of Virginia, thus established, Senators and Representatives were "admitted to the councils of the Union" and the authority of the government fully recognized. By its consent the State was divided, and West Virginia, from this origin, stands the acknowledged equal of the other States up to this time. Yet this legally recognized and judicially established government was overthrown, although with the admission of its members in Congress, its recognition was "binding upon every department of the Government."

This, then, is the practice, and it is utter folly to consider this question in any other way, and with these precedents we see no difficulty in ridding the South of the illegal governments with which her States have been saddled. It will be impossible for these "carpet-bag" governments to survive unrecognized by a Democratic President and House of Representatives. The Senate will find it impossible to keep life into them. Without the moral, if not physical, support of the Government, they would fall through their own weakness. Otherwise they will become such destructive cancers upon the body politic, that ordinary prudence will require their early eradication, and we opine that an imperilled people will not stop to consider whether the surgery by which they are removed is entirely *secundum artem*.

Governor Worth's Protest.

We give below the manly protest of Governor WORTH, on surrendering the office of Governor of the State to Mr. Holden, the Provisional appointee of General Canby:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 1st 1868.

GOV. W. W. HOLDEN, RALEIGH, N. C.:

Sir:—Yesterday morning, I was verbally notified by Chief Justice Pearson, that in obedience to a telegram from Gen. Canby, he would to-day, at 10 A. M., administer to you the oaths required preliminary to your entering upon the discharge of the duties of *Civil Governor* of the State; and that, thereupon, you would demand possession of my office.

I intimated to the Judge my opinion that such proceeding was premature, even under the reconstruction legislation of Congress, and that I should probably decline to surrender the office to you.

At sundown yesterday evening, I received from Col. Williams, Commandant of this Military Post, an extract from the General Orders, No. 120, of General Canby, as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
"CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30, 1868.

"GENERAL ORDERS,
"No. 120.

[EXTRACT].

"To facilitate the organization of the new State Governments, the following appointments are made: To be Governor of North Carolina, W. W. Holden, Governor elect, *vice* Jonathan Worth, removed; to be Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, Tod R. Caldwell, Lieutenant Governor elect, to fill an original vacancy—to take effect July 1st, 1868, on the meeting of the General Assembly of North Carolina."

I do not recognize the validity of the late election, under which you, and those co-operating with you, claim to be invested with the civil government of the State. You have no evidence of your election, save the certificate of a Major General of the United States Army.

I regard all of you, as, in effect, appointees of the Military power of the United States, and not as "deriving your powers from the consent of those you claim to govern." Knowing, however, that you are backed by Military force here, which I could not resist, if I would, I do not deem it necessary to offer a futile opposition, but vacate the office, without the ceremony of actual eviction, offering no further opposition than this my protest.

I would submit to actual expulsion, in order to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States the question as to the constitutionality of the legislation under which you claim to be the rightful Governor of the State, if the past action of that tribunal furnished any hope of a speedy trial.

I surrender the office to you under what I deem Military duress, without stopping, as the occasion would well justify, to comment upon the singular coincidence, that the present State Government is surrendered, *as without legality*, to *him*, whose own official sanction, but three years ago, *declared it valid*.

I am, very respectfully,
JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina.

Our Raleigh Correspondent.

We are glad to announce that we have secured the services of a regular correspondent at Raleigh, and our readers will be fully advised of matters at the Capitol. He wields one of the readiest pens in the State, and his position enables him to know what is taking place in official circles. The first of his *piquant* letters appears this morning.

Of the two hundred "anxious and aimless" who went to Washington Territory two years ago, all but three have secured the object of their matrimonial ambition.

Senator Sumner is franking thousands of copies of Senator Yate's fulsome speech in praise of "the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts."

The Spirit of the Times says that George Wilkes never bets on horse races. He has probably learned caution by his impeachment venture.

A San Francisco husband pitched his wife out of the window the other day, on account of a difference on a question of household economy. As her neck was broken it will prove expensive.

E. L. Davenport opened in San Francisco with "Hamlett" to a crowded house that wouldn,t allow the play to proceed for some time with enthusiastic cheering and applause.

An incredible rumor is noticed in foreign papers, to the effect that Austria asked Russia and Prussia to join in an allegiance against France, and that Bismarck told Napoleon of it.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 1, 1868.

Pursuant to a proclamation of W. W. Holden, Governor elect of North Carolina, the Senators elect convened in the Senate Chamber in this city this day.

The Senate having been called to order, Hon. R. P. Dick, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, administered the oath prescribed in the new Constitution to the Lieut. Gov. elect, Tod R. Caldwell, Esq., who thereupon assumed the chair as President of the Senate.

The President appointed Mr. Barrow, Senator of the 4th District, to act as principal Clerk, and Mr. Sweet of the 10th District, as Assistant Clerk *pro tem.*

The oath prescribed in the Constitution was then administered to the following Senators by Judge Dick, who claimed to be under no political disability:

Messrs. White, Etheridge, Martindale, Respass, Barrow, Beasley, Eppes, (negro) Bellamy, Rich, Sweet, Moore, Colgrove, Legg, Galloway, (negro,) Hayes, Harrington, Hall, Cook, Brogden, Jones, of Wake, Wynne, Hyman, (negro,) Winstead, Lassiter, Burns, Shoffner, Welker, Davis, Beeman, Melchor, Robbins, Long, Forkner, Mason, Eaves, Smith and Blythe.

Certificates of election were presented by Messrs. Allen, Purdie, Turner, Lindsay, Richardson, Wilson, Jones, of Caldwell, Moore and Love, and were laid on the table because of alleged disabilities. Several of the Senators submitted objections to the ruling. The President declared the Senate organized and ready for business.

When the 22d District was called, Mr. Turner, of Orange, offered his credentials.

The President asked if he was banned by the Howard amendment?

Mr. T. said, that depended upon what law we were organizing the Senate under. If we were acting under the Constitution of North Carolina, neither the Howard amendment nor any other amendment disqualified him. If we are organizing under the acts of Congress and this was a provisional government, then he was required to take the test oath, and so were all the Senators. He wished to know under what law we were organizing. No one here had authority to question his right to a seat when he offered Gen. Canby's certificate of election. Could the people of Burke, who had elected the President of the Senate, say to the people you must send a representative to the Senate that pleases us or our representatives, or he must stand aside?

Mr. Turner's credentials were laid upon the table. Subsequently Mr. T. moved that the Senator from the 14th District be called and allowed to qualify. He had not answered to his name when called. The President subsequently called Mr. T. to order, stating that Mr. T. had no right to speak, as the Senate was organized and his credentials not received.

Mr. T. said he begged pardon, he thought one member elect had the same rights as another.

The President explained: The Senate was organized and the Senator could appeal from his decision if he wished.

Mr. T. said he should be guilty of no such bad manners to the Chair. He would not appeal.

Mr. Turner said he did not understand the Senate to be organized. When he was ruled to silence, he knew it was not. He then held up the credentials of Mr. Melchor, Senator from Cabarrus, and said he had been requested by his friend to move that he be allowed to qualify, but as it was out of order for him to speak, he would return it to the Senator, which he did without making the motion.

An unknown Senator said every Senator had been offered an opportunity to qualify if he desired it.

Mr. T. said the President had denied his right to participate in the discussion and organization of the Senate. He knew if he should ask permission of the body to be heard, it would not be denied.

The President stated that by consent, Mr. T. could be heard.

The vote being taken, it was unanimous for Mr. T. to proceed.

Mr. Turner said the vote of the Senate showed clearly that if he had appealed from the decision of the Chair, as invited, the Chair would not have been sustained.

Mr. Turner said he did not know the Senator who sat before him, his name nor the district that he represented, but from what had fallen from him he knew he had some sense of right, justice and propriety; he therefore asked him to move that all Senators presenting certificates be allowed to qualify. He did not understand the action of the Senate as that Senator did; on the contrary the permission had been refused to certain Senators to qualify. It was now a question of brute force. What right had the people of Granville, Person and Burke, through their representatives, to say to the people of Orange, you shall not be heard on this floor without my permission, when all are elected under the same law and authority?

He could submit to the despotism of military power, because there was no help for it—but he could not, he would not, submit in silence to the despotism of civilians professing to act under the constitutions and laws. He had the same right to forbid the President taking his seat that he had to forbid him—and no Senator had or could offer a reason why one Senator should qualify and another should not.

The unknown Senator kept quiet and made no motion, as Mr. Turner had requested.

A. H. Galloway, negro, from New Hanover, said, for his part, he could not see no reason or authority for one Senator to question the certificate of another. The right of one Senator to qualify was quite as good as another, until the Howard Amendment was adopted and it became a part of the Constitution. No test oath could be required now. He was not willing, nor did he think he had any authority, to require oaths of others, except the oath required of all.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, said when he was elected he had doubted whether he would be able to take his seat, but his disabilities had been removed, and as this was a serious question, he moved the Senate adjourn until to-morrow, to consider the question.

It then being one o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES."

WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868.

At 10 o'clock, the House was called to order by Judge Pearson.

Col. J. T. Deweese then administered the oath of office to Judge Pearson, as Chief Justice of the State.

The oath was in accordance with the new Constitution.

Judge Pearson then administered the oath of office to Judge Reade and R. P. Dick, as Associate Justices, and announced that, as the other Associate Justices were absent, he would administer the oath to Governor elect, Mr. Holden.

The oath required by the new Constitution was then administered to him.

After the oath was taken, there was faint applause in the Hall.

Judges Pearson and Dick then proceeded to the Senate to install the Lieutenant Governor and organize *that* body, and Judge Reade called the House to order.

On taking the Chair, he said:

"I am ready to proceed to administer the oath to all the members. The roll will be called alphabetically. Under the orders of Gen. Canby, none can be qualified who are banned by the Howard Amendment.—Gentlemen will please state the facts when their names are called, and, if banned, they will be requested to sand aside for the present. I have no authority to administer the oath to any thus banned. I shall qualify those whose names have been published as having their disabilities removed by Congress."

He then proceeded to qualify those who presented themselves in answer to their names at the desk of the Clerk.

After the ceremony of qualifying was over, the Clerk announced the following gentlemen as being banned by the 14th Article:

Messrs. Allison, of Orange, Davidson, of Iredell, Grier, of Mecklenburg, Harper, of Caldwell, Justice, of Henderson, Kelly, of Duplin, Long, of Caswell, Nicholson, of Iredell, and Stewart, of Harnett.

By direction of Judge Reade, the acting Clerk called the roll and 99 members answered to their names, as having been legally qualified.

Judge Reade then left the stand, (remarking, as he did so, "*We're at home now*,") when,

On motion of Mr. Abbott, Mr. J. W. Bowman, of Mitchell, was appointed Chairman, *pro tem.*

On further motion, Messrs. Candler, of Buncombe, and Banner, of Watauga, were appointed Secretaries, *pro tem.*

Mr. Abbott then moved that the House go into the election of Speaker. Carried.

Mr. A. then placed the name of Joseph William Holden, of Wake, in nomination.

Mr. Moore, of Alamance, added that of Plato Durham, Esq., the gallant gentleman from Cleaveland.

The vote being taken, it resulted in the following ballot:

Those who voted for Mr. Holden were:

Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Ashworth, Bowman, Barnett, Barnes, Carson, Candler, Clayton, of Chowan, Cherry, negro, Cawthorn, negro, Dixon, Downing, Ellington, Estes, Foster, Franklin, Forkner, Gahagan, Gunter, Gilbert, Graham, Huchings, negro, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake, negro, Hoffman, Horney, Hodgin, Hayes, negro, Hinnant, Hendricks, Ingram, Kinney, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Leary, negro, Laflin, Mayo, negro, Morris, negro, Mendenhall, McCanless, Moring, Peck, Pou, Parker, Proctor, Pearson, Robbins, negro, Ragland, Renfrow, Reynolds, Rea, Smith, of Martin, Stilley, Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, negro, Sweat, negro, Snipes, Sykes, negro, Sinclair, Short, Siegris, Stanton, Vestal, Nest, Wilson, Williamson, negro, Wilkie, Wiswall, White and Waldrop—72.

Those who voted for Mr. Durham were:

Messrs Argo, Armstrong, Clayton, of Transylvania, Davis, Ellis, Farrow, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Hodnett, High, Humphries, Hawkins, Jarvis, Moore, Matheson, Proffitt, Robinson, Smith, of Alleghany, Shaver, Thompson, Whitley and Williams—23.

Mr. J. W. Holden's election was announced. The chairman appointed Messrs. Candler and Laflin to conduct him to the chair; and on assuming the chair he said that no Legislature that had assembled in this State, since that of 1776, had more onerous duties awaiting its action &c., and tendered his grateful, &c., &c., for the honor done him.

Mr. Estes, of New Hanover, moved the House go into the election of a clerk. Carried.

Mr. E. then nominated Mr. Boner, of Forsyth, for that position.

Mr. Durham, of Cleaveland, nominated Seaton Gales, Esq., of Wake.

The vote being taken, Mr. Boner received 72 and Mr. Gales 24.

Mr. B. was then declared elected and at once installed in his office.

On motion, the House went into the election of an assistant clerk.

Mr. Bowman nominated Mr. Candler, from Buncombe.

Cawthorn (negro), of Warren, nominated J. O'Hara (negro), of Wayne.

Messrs. Ebecke and Charlotte were also put in nomination.

Mr. Ashworth, of Randolph, and Jas. H. Harris (negro), of Wake, advocated the claims of O'Hara at some length.

The ballot being taken resulted in the election of Mr. Candler, he having received a majority of the votes cast.

Mr. Bowman offered a resolution sending a message to the Senate, informing them of the organization of this body.—Carried.

By Mr. Estes: A resolution raising a joint committee of five, two from the Senate and three on the part of the House, to wait on the Governor, informing him of the organization, and their readiness to receive any communication he may choose to send. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Abbott the House then adjourned until 4 P. M.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Ellis moved that the House adjourn, in respect to the memory of the late Edmund B. Freeman, until 11 o'clock on Thursday. A quorum not voting, the motion was lost.

Mr. Seymour introduced the following reolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That until the adoption of permanent rules, the rules of the late Constitutional Convention, with the exception of rule 30, be adopted for the regulation of the proceedings of this House in so far as they are applicable.

Mr. Abbott gave notice that he would on to morrow, (Thursday) or at some subsequent day, introduce a bill to incorporate the "Cumberland and Bladen Railroad."

The House then adjourned until 11 o'clock Thursday.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

"Black Spirits and White Mingle"—Carpet-Baggers in the Ascendant—Governor (?) Holden—Organization of the Legislature—Senator Galloway—Lieut. Governor—"We're at Home Now"—The Holden-Abbott Bargain and its Fruits—Plato Durham—Sambo and the Clerkship—The Personel of the Legislature—Governor Holden's Inaugural.

RALEIGH, July 1, 1868.

Dear Journal:—Preliminary to a sketch of to-day's proceedings in the Legislature, which has been ordered by Congress to usurp the law-making power of North Carolina, a brief *resume* of other occurrences will not be out of place.

For quite a week past, each train that has arrived here has brought its filthy freight of scallawags and carpet-baggers—all on office intent. They have swarmed, like vermin, all over the city, presenting a hungry and seedy appearance. The descriptions which we have, in the letters of tourists, of the miserable lazzaroni that throng the Italian thoroughfares, making the progress of the traveler "a pleasure trip" under difficulties, are fully realized in the unfortunate and cadaverous throngs of imprecarious and characterless Radica' vagabonds, native and imported, white, black and molasses-hued, that invest this goodly city.

In the contest for the spoils that has been, and is, progressing, the Yankee carpet-bag clamor rises high above the general din. The star of the squatters is in the ascendant. Holden, with characteristic perfidy and meanness, has linked his fortunes with theirs, and the combined influence will be sufficient to control the situation. Holden feels grateful (if he is capable of so human an emotion) to these Yankee adventurers, for the reason that they are the only class in the community that *recognize* him. The negroes have free range in his editorial sanctum, it is true, but he has not yet assumed the audacity of promenading the streets with them. *Deweese* is his *alter ego*. They are inseparable. Their love for each other "passeth that of woman." They are a congenial pair in political depravity and personal repulsiveness.

The aforesaid Holden qualified as Provisional Governor to-day—Chief Justice Pearson administering the oath prescribed in the new Constitution, (so-called)—and immediately repaired to the Executive office. Gov. Worth has vacated the office, leaving a protest against the whole affair—the Reconstruction swindle, Canby's usurpation, and all. It is said that Holden's interview with the "old Roman" was awkward enough, and that the Provisional looked more like a *culprit* than a *Governor*. It is supposed that Canby's object, in his recent order, was simply to qualify Tod R. Caldwell for presiding over the Senate, at its opening. But how these *Provisional* officers were allowed to qualify, without taking the test-oath required by the Reconstruction Acts, I do not pretend to determine. Canby *dixit*—and is not Canby *King?*

Judge Reade and R. P. Dick were the only other State officials who qualified, in addition to the Chief Justice, the Provisional and Caldwell.

The Senate met at noon to-day, and the oath (only the Constitutional oath) was administered by the Chief Justice and Dick to such Senators as are not banned by the Howard Amendment. When Mr. Turner, of Orange, was called upon to state whether *he* was disqualified or not, he made a series of points which threw the Radical soft-heads into confusion. Galloway, the negro Senator from your county, was the only one of them who seemed to have his wits at command, and *he* insisted that every Senator, who had been sent there by the people, was entitled to a seat—and that only after the 14th Article had been adopted by a sufficient number of States to make it a part of the Federal Constitution, could the disability apply. This was very well for Galloway, and shows that he has not been corrupted by his recent too familiar and public association with Byrnes, the former fat Secretary of Daddy Cowles' Convention.

The Senate adjourned without making any further progress towards organization. This disability matter will be revived to-morrow in a different form.

For the first time, to-day, we had a sight of a Lieutenant Governor in North Carolina, and a sorry sight it is, as witnessed in the person of the incumbent. If two meaner-looking white men than Holden and Caldwell can be "scared up" in a day's hunt, it might be ranked as a very remarkable and successful "drive."

In the House, Judge Reade administered the oath, and, after having accomplished the job, retired, with the audible expression: "We're at home *now!*" Few supposed, before this undignified and *unjudicial* exhibition of feeling, that the Judge was so *sore* on account of the ridicule that has been justly heaped upon his memorable felicitation in the Convention of 1865.

The papers of this city will probably give you the list of members of the House who were declared banned by the Howard Amendment. I think that they were some ten in number, all Conservatives, of course. The election of Jo. Holden as Speaker is the result of a bargain between Jo.'s *Pa* and the Abbott-Yankee-saddle-bag faction, the fruits of which will be visible before many days. The Conservatives cast their votes for that noble fellow, Plato Durham, of Cleveland, who is here looking as defiant and determined as ever. The election of the Principal and Reading Clerks constituted everything else that was done in the way of organization. It is unnecessary to mention their names.—They are unknown to fame, and are said to be innocent of qualification for their position. The negro Harris, from Wake, made a desperate effort to get O'Hara, the Wayne "educated darkey," into one of these clerkships—claiming some of the offices as a matter of right, in view of the fact that the negroes constituted the bulk and the *intelligence* of the Radical party in North Carolina—but it was no go. The white Rads will hardly give their sable brethren a crumb—mark that!

Young Holden looks about as easy in the Speaker's chair as a pig would upon a hot gridiron. It is thought, however, that Cowles, who is hanging on here, *will give him a few lessons in parliamentary doings!*

At some future time I will give you some jottings as to the *personel* of the Legislature. Its *tout ensemble* is similar to that of the late Convention—here and there a kinky-head diversifying the scene, as one looks down on it from the galleries. If the Conservative members are at any time admitted, they will greatly modify or control the deliberations of either House by virtue of infinitely superior mental and moral weight.

Holden, it is thought, will deliver his Inaugural in the Capitol Square, on Saturday. Outside of the Legislature he will have no listeners, except the negroes who elected him. He will at once take up his residence at the Governor's Mansion.—When he gives a *levee*, look out for a violation of the Civil Rights Bill!

His address will foreshadow his policy. You shall hear from me again as soon as he is delivered thereof. DOT.

Death of Edmund B. Freeman, Esq.

The venerable and excellent man, whose name heads this paragraph, departed this life, at his residence in this city, on yesterday, after an illness of only three or four days duration. The announcement will cause deep regret throughout the State—for few men were more generally known and esteemed.

Mr. Freeman had attained the advanced age of 73 years, and his life was as useful as it was protracted. He had filled many positions of trust and responsibility, and it may be said of him, with entire truthfulness, that he was competent, honest and faithful in every public duty which he was ever called upon to discharge.

He was for thirty-five years the Clerk of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.—There never was a more efficient and universally acceptable officer. The Judges of the Court had the most exalted opinion of his eminent integrity and capacity, and the Profession, with which he was brought into constant and close relations, had, not only the most implicit confidence in him and regard for him, as an officer, but, also affection for him as a man. It is a very remarkable and touching co-incidence *that he should have died on the very day, and almost at the identical hour, that the old Supreme Court of North Carolina,*—which he had served so long and faithfully, and of whose name and honor he was proud, to a degree that had made the fact a proverb,—ended *its* existence. *Felix opportunitate mortis.*—Could the good and well tried old Clerk have had the choice of the day of his departure from the scenes of earth, he could not have selected one more fitting or more signally appropriate.

Mr. Freeman was a man of much more than ordinary ability. He was possessed, indeed, of a remarkably clear intellect and rare powers of discrimination. His heart was large and generous Few men were ever blessed with a kinder, more tolerant, or more loving spirit and temper. Genial, ever cordial and affable, the friend of old and young, a model gentleman of the olden time, in all the kindly elements of our nature, he goes to the grave mourned and lamented by this community, in which he had lived so many years and to whose interests he was so much attached.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

For the Journal.

PITTSBORO', N. C., June 29, 1868.

Messrs. Editors: Thinking that a short item from this part of the world might prove of some interest to your numerous readers, many of whom are connected with some of the residents of our little town, I have concluded to attempt an account of the exercises and attendant festivities of the Annual Commencement of the Pittsboro' Scientific Academy, which closed here on last Friday night.

On Thursday morning the exercises were opened with services at the Presbyterian Church, the students, preceded by a band of music, marching there in procession.—That evening a very large audience assembled at the Academy, where exercises in declamation were the order for the occasion. These exercises were, for the most part, from among the junior members of the school, and reflected, in the truest sense of the word, great credit upon their tuition as well as upon their own efforts.—The Academy building was beautifully decorated with wreaths and garlands and flowers, the result of the labors of the young ladies of Pittsboro', who all appeared to take the greatest delight imaginable in the event.

On the following (Friday) morning the senior members declaimed to a large assemblage, in the beautiful grove which environs the Academy.

Five of these were original essays, and displayed in their composition much ability in the analysis of the several themes. They were as follows: *The Effects of War*, by Alfred A. Thompson; *The Noble Dead*, by Wm. M. Nettles; "*Palmam qui meruit ferat*," by John L. Cowan; *The Rising and Setting Sun* (Poem), by Robert Cowan; Valedictory, by Wm. A. Berry.

On Friday afternoon Major RICHARD WAT YORK, by invitation, delivered before them one of the most beautiful and chaste specimens of oratory that it has been our good fortune to hear for many years. After the conclusion of this, Captain C. B. Denson, Principal of the Institute, delivered the "Dux's" to those to whom they pertained. This terminated the scholastic commencement, and pleasure was then declared supreme. That night a grand display of fire works, manufactured to order expressly for this occasion, was made on the grounds, to the largest crowd that I have ever seen assembled in our town at any one time, after which the happy young people repaired to the Academy, where Terpsichore was crowned as favorite goddess over the grand finale of commencement. Nor did that goddess resign her sceptre until the light of another day had dawned upon the world, when, almost satiated with pleasure, the tired dancers wended their way homeward.

And now, having given you a description of all that was done here by the students, let me speak a little of the school itself, and of the worthy gentleman who is its Principal. The foundation of success in the endeavor to train the youthful idea has truly been said to consist mainly of a mutual respect and good will, and a thorough confidence between the teacher and the taught. This principle is more beautifully illustrated here than I have ever known it elsewhere, and one and all of the students love and esteem the Principal. The proficiency of some of them has been most remarkable, and with none more so, perhaps, than is the case with the three young gentlemen from the Cape Fear, Masters Thomas C. James, Harry Loeb and John D. Lloyd. In this I speak from personal observation. The Principal of the Academy, Captain C. B. Denson, is a gallant ex-Confederate, one of those who followed for four long years, through good report and through evil report, the star of our common country. His accomplishments and abilities are varied and thorough, and I honestly believe him to be one of the most competent teachers that can be found anywhere in our dear Southern land. He has also gathered together many aids to instruction in the way of Astronomical, Geometrical Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, a large garden plot filled with the rarest botanical specimens, and an excellent collection of mineralogical specimens.

Pittsboro' is a quiet, healthy town, removed, in the nearest direction, some twenty-three miles from the line of railroad, with a